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VOLUME V. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1856. NUMBER XXI.

THE PACIFIC.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO
Religion, Education & Useful Intelligence.

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STERETT & CO. PUBLISHERS.
Printing Rooms, 111 Washington st., below Sansome.

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POETRY.

PARTING HYMN.

As break the waves upon the shore,
Then to the sea return again,
A band dispersed, we meet no more,
Save in the hurried walks of men.

Two of our early number, now
Are sleeping in a tranquil grave;
God took them, incomplete their vow,
From hardships we are left to brave.

Above the bosom of the bay,
The bark will spread her snowy wings,
And bear to distant lands away
The heralds of celestial things.

Amid the prairies of the West,
Where tawny red-men till the soil;
Where Error lifts audacious crest;
We gird us for a life-long toil.

Some linger round these favored scenes,
To guard a pilgrim heritage;
Waiting on God to bless the means
In which our hands and hearts engage.

Living and dead, we hope to meet
Where death and parting come no more;
To cast our crowns at Jesus' feet,
And there recount our conquests o'er.

ORIGINAL.

For the Pacific.

"There is Joy among the Angels."

It was a glorious place. It was not the sun, nor moon, nor stars that gave it glory, but God was there. His burning throne was in the midst, and the meek Lamb of God sat thereon, with pierced hands, and side, and feet, as when the angelic host first bore him in the clouds from the gaze of the wondering disciples on the mount. Golden streets, and golden walls, and pearly gates surrounded him, and at his feet flowed the River of the Water of Life, clear as a crystal, with the trees upon its banks, whose leaves are healing to the nations. Seraphs innumerable were floating all around, with their golden harps and lyres strung to the spirits' melodies. Ah, those songs were glorious songs. The rapture of love to Jesus prompted them, and no discordant note jarred the universal chorus.

But why does the glorious Being before whom they bow and sing, stoop down his ear, and with gentle voice bid all his hosts to hush. There is breathless silence in heaven. What low, earnest, mournful voice is it to which they are listening?—From the far *far* distance it comes, yet in heaven it is audible. "O thou who didst come into our world to seek and save the lost, an undone sinner comes to thee.—Thy blood is all-sufficient to wash my defiled soul. Thine arm will never fail him who leans upon it. Thy love is never false to him who trusts in it. Upon thee I cast all my burden, to thee I commit all my hopes. I myself am thine." How quickly did love and joy beam in the countenance of the Redeemer. The sins of the penitent were no more remembered. "I freely all forgive," were the words which the Spirit whispered, and sweet peace was commissioned to wipe away the mourner's tears. And now a new song was sung in heaven. Another soul was born into their happy family, and ere long when death had spent its shaft upon it, they should welcome it to their unutterable joy.

We leave them to their songs, and thread our way on sinful earth to see this new-born soul, which has filled heaven with joy.—We cast not one look upon the crowd gathered for vain and idle pleasures. We turn not as we hear the trifling jest and noisy laugh. The gay throng who revel in the dance cannot contain this humble, pleading, trusting penitent. But we pause as a young maiden on her knees, with her Bible spread open before her, attracts our attention. Is she the one we seek? Her eyes are still moist with the tears that have fallen. She peruses the Word, with the eagerness of one who rejoices in truths new and precious, and desires to know the will of Heaven concerning her. "Ye are the light of the world," she reads, and again, "Ye are my witnesses," and again, "Except ye deny yourself and take up your cross and follow me, ye cannot be my disciples." "Yes, Saviour," she cries,

"But drops of grief can ne'er repay
The debt of love I owe,
Here Lord I give myself away,
'Tis all that I can do."

And thou, maiden, art the new-born soul, in whom faith and love shall grow until, with the bright angels above, thou, with thy harp of gold shall sing thy Savior's love as sweetly as they. ELLA.

INDIANA PROHIBITORY LAW.—Judge Stuart, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, has lately rendered a decision on the liquor law of that State. The decision is in substance this—that so much of the liquor law of that State as relates to manufacture and agency are unconstitutional and void; but that those portions restraining the sale and use of intoxicating liquors are constitutional and valid.

SELECTIONS.

Trial and Execution of Madame Roland.

The Girondists were led from their dungeons in the Conciergerie to their execution on the 31st of October, 1793. Upon that very day Madame Roland was conveyed from the prison of St. Pelagie to the same gloomy cells vacated by the death of her friends.

The upper part of the door of her cell was an iron grating. The surrounding cells were filled with the most illustrious ladies and gentlemen of France. As the hour of death drew near, her courage and animation seemed to increase. Her features glowed with enthusiasm; her thoughts and expressions were refulgent with sublimity, and her whole aspect assumed the impress of one appointed to fill some great and lofty destiny. She remained but a few days in in the Conciergerie before she was led to the scaffold. During those few days, by her example and her encouraging words, she spread among the numerous prisoners there an enthusiasm and a spirit of heroism which elevated, above the fear of the scaffold, even the most timid and depressed. This glow of feeling and exhileration gave a new impress of sweetness and fascination to her beauty. The length of her captivity, the calmness with which she contemplated the certain approach of death, gave to her voice that depth of tone and slight tremulousness of utterance which sent her eloquent words home with thrilling power to every heart. Those who were walking in the corrider, or who were the occupants of adjoining cells, often called for her to speak to them words of encouragement and consolation.

Standing upon a stool at the door of her her own cell, she grasped with her hands the iron grating which separated her from her audience. This was her tribune. The melodious accents of her voice floated along the labyrinthine avenues of those dismal dungeons, penetrating cell after cell, and arousing energy in hearts which had been abandoned to despair. It was, indeed, a strange scene which was thus witnessed in these sepulchral caverns. The silence, as of the grave, reigned there, while the clear and musical tones of Madame Roland, as of an angel of consolation, vibrated through the rusty bars, and along the dark, damp cloisters. One who was at that time an inmate of the prison, and survived those dreadful scenes, has described, in glowing terms, the almost miraculous effects of her soul-moving eloquence. She was already past the prime of life, but she was still fascinating. Combined with the most wonderful power of expression, she possessed a voice so exquisitely musical, that, long after her lips were silenced in death, its tones vibrated in lingering strains in the souls of those by whom they had ever been heard. The prisoners listened with the most profound attention to her glowing words, and regarded her almost as a celestial spirit, who had come to animate them to heroic deeds.—She often spoke of the Girondists who had already perished upon the guillotine. With perfect fearlessness she avowed her friendship for them, and ever spoke of them as *our friends*. She, however, was careful never to utter a word which would bring tears into the eye. She wished to avoid herself all the weakness of tender emotions, and to lure the thoughts of her companions away from every contemplation which could enervate their energies.

Occasionally, in the solitude of her cell, as the image of her husband and of her child rose before her, and her imagination dwelt upon her desolated home and her blighted hopes—her husband denounced and pursued by lawless violence, and her child soon to be an orphan—woman's tenderness would triumph over the heroine's stoicism. Burying, for a moment, her face in her hands, she would burst into a flood of tears. Immediately struggling to regain composure, she would brush her tears away, and dress her countenance in its accustomed smiles. She remained in the Conciergerie but one week, and during that time so endeared herself to all as to become the prominent object of attention and love.—Her case is one of the most extraordinary the history of the world has presented, in which the very highest degree of heroism is combined with the most resistless charms of feminine loveliness. An unfeminine woman can never be *loved* by men. She may be respected for her talents, she may be honored for her philanthropy, but she cannot win the warmer emotions of the heart. But Madame Roland, with an energy of will, an inflexibility of purpose, a firmness of stoical endurance which no mortal man has ever exceeded, combined that gentleness, and tenderness, and affection—that instinctive sense of the proprieties of her sex—which gathered around her a love as pure and as enthusiastic as woman ever excited. And while her friends, many of whom were the most illustrious men in France, had enthroned her as an idol in their hearts, the breath of slander never ventured to intimate that she was guilty even of an impropriety.

The day before her trial, her advocate, Chauveau de la Garde, visited her to consult respecting her defense. She, well aware that no one could speak a word in her favor but at the peril of his own life, and also fully conscious that her doom was already sealed, drew a ring from her finger, and said to him,

"To-morrow, I shall be no more. I know the fate which awaits me. Your kind assistance cannot avail aught for me, and would but endanger you. I pray you, therefore, not to come to the tribunal, but to accept of this last testimony of my regard."

The next day she was led to her trial.—She attired herself in a white robe, as a symbol of her innocence, and her long dark hair fell in thick curls on her neck and shoulders She emerged from her dungeon the vision of unusual loveliness. The prisoners who were walking in the corridors gathered around her, and with smiles and words of encouragement she infused energy into their hearts. Calm and invincible she met her judges. She was accused of the crimes of being the wife of M. Roland and the friend of his friends. Proudly she acknowledged herself guilty of both those charges. Whenever she attempted to utter a word in her defense, she was brow-beaten by the judges, and silenced by the clamors of the mob which filled the tribunal. The mob now ruled with undisputed sway in both legislative and executive halls. The serenity of her eye was untroubled, and the composure of her disciplined spirit unmoved, save by the exaltation of enthusiasm, as she noted the progress of the trial, which was bearing her rapidly and resistlessly to the scaffold. It was, however, difficult to bring any accusation against her by which, under the form of law, she could be condemned. France, even in its darkest hour, was rather ashamed to behead a woman, upon whom the eyes of all Europe were fixed, simply for being the *wife of her husband and the friend of his friends.* At last the president demanded of her that she should reveal her husband's asylum. She proudly replied,

"I do not know of any law by which I can be obliged to violate the strongest feelings of nature."

This was sufficient, and she was immediately condemned.

She listened calmly to her sentence, and then rising, bowed with dignity to her judges, and, smiling, said,

"I thank you, gentlemen, for thinking me worthy of sharing the fate of the great men whom you have assassinated. I shall endeavor to imitate their firmness on the scaffold."

The morning of the 10th of November, 1793, dawned gloomily upon Paris. It was one of the darkest days of that reign of terror which, for so long a period enveloped France in its sombre shades. The ponderous gates of the court-yard of the Conciergerie opened that morning to a long procession of carts loaded with victims for the guillotine. Madame Roland had contemplated her fate too long, and had disciplined her spirit too severely, to fail of fortitude in this last hour of trial. She came from her cell scrupulously attired for the bridal of death. A serene smile was upon her cheek, and the glow of joyous animation lighted up her features as she waved an adieu to the weeping prisoners who gathered around her. The last cart was assigned to Madame Roland. She entered it with a step as light and elastic as if it were a carriage for a pleasant morning's drive.

She stood firmly in the cart, looking with a serene eye upon the crowds which lined the streets, and listening with unruffled serenity to the clamor which filled the air. A large crowd surrounded the cart in which Madame Roland stood, shouting, "To the guillotine! to the guillotine!" She looked kindly upon them, and bending over the railing of the cart, said to them, in tones as placid as if she were addressing her own child, "My friends, I *am* going to the guillotine. In a few moments I shall be there. They who send me thither will ere long follow me. I go innocent. They will come stained with blood. You who now applaud our execution will then applaud theirs with equal zeal."

Madame Roland had continued writing her memoirs until the hour in which she left her cell for the scaffold. When the cart had almost arrived at the foot of the guillotine, her spirit was so deeply moved by the tragic scene—such emotions came rushing in upon her soul from departing time and open eternity, that she could not repress the desire to pen down her glowing thoughts. She entreated an officer to furnish her for a moment with pen and paper. The request was refused. It is much to be regretted that we are thus deprived of that unwritten chapter of her life. It can not be doubted that the words she would then have written would have long vibrated upon the ear of a listening world. Soul-utterances will force their way over mountains, and valleys, and oceans. Despotism can not arrest them. Time cannot enfeeble them.

Madame Roland stood for a moment upon the elevated platform, looked calmly around upon the vast concourse, and then bowing before the colossal statue, exclaimed, 'O Liberty! Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name." She surrendered herself to the executioner, and was bound to the plank. The plank fell to its horizontal position, bringing her head under the fatal ax. The glittering steel glided through the groove, and the head of Madame Roland was severed from her body.

Thus died Madame Roland, in the thirty-ninth year of her age. Her death oppressed all who had known her with the deepest grief. Her intimate friend Buzot, who was then a fugitive, on hearing the tidings was thrown into a state of perfect delirium, from which he did not recover for many days. Her faithful female servant was so overwhelmed with grief, that she presented herself before the tribunal, and implored them to let her die upon the same scaffold where her beloved mistress had perished. The tribunal, amazed at such transports of attachment, declared that she was mad, and ordered her to be removed from their presence. A man-servant made the same application, and was sent to the guillotine.

The grief of M. Roland, when apprized of the event, was unbounded. For a time he entirely lost his senses. Life to him was no longer endurable. He knew not of any consolations of religion. Philosophy could only nerve him to stoicism. Privately he left, by night, the kind friends who had hospitably concealed him for six months, and wandered to such a distance from his asylum as to secure his protectors from any danger on his account. Through the long hours of the winter's night he continued his dreary walk, till the first gray of the morning appeared in the east. Drawing a long stilletto from the inside of his walking-stick, he placed the head of it against the trunk of a tree, and threw himself upon the sharp weapon. The point pierced his heart, and he fell lifeless upon the frozen ground. Some peasants passing by discovered his body. A piece of paper was pinned to the breast of his coat, upon which there were written these words: "Whoever thou art that findest these remains, respect them as those of a virtuous man.—After hearing of my wife's death, I would not stay another day in a world so stained with crime."—*Abbott's "History of Madame Roland."*

The Road To Ruin.

The theater is often called a school of morals, but the vast majority who enter its walls finds it a school for vice. Amos Lawrence testified that of the young men among his early associates who frequented the theater, not one prospered in a worldly point of view, or came to a good end. Such testimony might be multiplied indefinitely. A recent incident published in one of the New-York papers, illustrates the influence of theaters upon the actors behind the scenes:

"Among the twelve who were punished for drunkenness was one—a female—whose history is truly melancholy, thought by no means unusual. She is not yet old, and was once pretty, courted and admired by all. She was born in the South, of wealthy parents, and her early years were blessed with all the privileges of one in her situation. Her education was thoroughly complete, and she early gained a good reputation as a writer. She soon evinced a passion for the stage—a passion so uncontrollable that, despite the entreaties of parents and friends, she became an actress. In this sphere she was very successful, and after a time made her apperance on the boards in this city, where she created no little *furore*. Her appearance was always hailed with enthusiasm, but after a time her fame and fortune began to wane. She fell, as many of her profession had done before, a victim to drink! Becoming daily worse, no manager would run the risk of engaging her. For a time she gave evidence of an intention to reform, but the terrible passion predominating, she again fell. The formerly lovely woman, talented authoress and fine actress, sleeps to-night a vagabond in the Tombs!"

Sketch of John Bunyan.

BY T. BABINGTON MACAULAY.

To the names of Baxter and Howe must be added the name of a man far below them in station and in acquired knowledge, but in virtue their equal, and in genius their superior—John Bunyan. Bunyan had been bred a tinker, and had served as a private soldier in the Parliamentary army. Early in his life he had been fearfully tortured by remorse for his youthful sins, the worst of which seems, however, to have been such as the world thinks venial. His keen sensibility and his powerful imagination made his internal conflicts singularly terrible. He fancied he was under sentence of reprobation—that he had committed blasphemy against the Holy Ghost—that he had sold Christ—that he was actually possessed by a demon. Sometimes loud voices from heaven cried out to warn him. Sometimes fiends whispered impious suggestions in his ear. He saw visions of distant moutnaintops, on which the sun shone brightly, but from which he was separated by a waste of snow. He felt the devil behind him, pulling his clothes. He thought that the brand of Cain had been set upon him. He feared he was about to break asunder like Judas. His mental agony disordered his health. One day he shook like a man in the palsy. On another day he felt a fire within his breast. It is difficult to understand how he survived sufferings so intense and so long continued.

At length the clouds broke. From the depths of despair the penitent passed to a state of serene felicity. An irresistible impulse now urged him to impart to others the blessings of which he was himself possessed. He joined the Baptists and became a preacher and writer. His education had been that of a mechanic. He knew no language but the English, as it was spoken by the common people. He had studied no great model of composition, with the exception—an important exception undoubtedly—of our noble translation of the Bible. His spelling was bad. He frequently transgressed the rules of grammar. Yet the native force of genius, and his experimental knowledge of all the religious passions, from despair to ecstacy, amply supplied in him the want of learning. His rude oratory roused and melted hearers who listened without interest to the labored discourses of great logicians and Hebraists. His works were widely circulated among the humbler classes. One of them the Pilgrim's Progress was, in his own life-time, translated into several foreign languages. It was, however, scarcely known to the learned and polite, and had been, during near a century, the delight of pious cottagers and artisans, before it was publicly commended by any man of high literary eminence.

At length critics condescended to inquire where the secret of so wide and so durable a popularity lay. They were compelled to own that the ignorant multitude had judged more correctly than the learned, and that the despised little book was really a masterpiece. Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the first of allegorists, as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakspeare the first of dramatists. Other allegorists have shown equal ingenuity, but no other has ever been able to touch the heart, and to make abstractions objects of terror, of pity, and of love.

It may be doubted whether any English dissenter had suffered more severely under the penal laws than John Bunyan. Of the twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the Restoration he had passed twelve in confinement. He still persisted in preaching, but, that he might preach, he was under the necessity of disguising himself like a carter. He was often introduced into meeting through back doors, with a smock frock on his back and a whip in his hand. If he had thought only of his own ease and safety, he would have hailed the indulgence with delight. He was now, at length, free to pray and exhort in open day. His congregation rapidly increased; thousands hung upon his words; and at Bedford, where he originally resided, money was plentifully contributed to build a meeting-house for him. His influence among the common people was such that the Government would willingly have bestowed on him some municipal office; but his vigorous understanding and his stout English heart were proof against all delusion and all temptation. He felt assured that the proffered toleration was merely a bait intended to allure the Puritan party to destruction; nor would he, by accepting a place for which he was not legally qualified, recognize the validity of the dispensing power. One of the last acts of his virtuous life, was to decline an interview to which he was invited by an agent of the Government.

A Call for a Minister.

The people at Yazo Creek, among the Choctaws, left without a missionary by the return of Mr. Boing to the north, write for another man to labor with them, using the following language:—"Well. We sit together with a purpose to write and present words not many. The thing we have considered, is from men not many seated together. Notwithstanding this, we believe that they who humbly think toward the Father above, and seek any thing from him, though there be only one or two, there are things which are surely proper for them to seek. This being so, there are here a few of us belonging to the church, who have a desire to obey the Father above, and thus stand and go on till we die. Now in this place, to the extent of ten miles from it all around, there is no minister of the gospel." "Our minds are united. We have determined to write, and lay our situation before our brethren. And then, if one should have mercy on us, and come to reside among us, we the red people who never reside in any thing of a good house, will be willing, as soon as he shall come, to make and set up a house like one of our own, in which he may reside, and teach the people the gospel. Yet we believe, if it shall be so that our Father above shall not think that these our thoughts shall be accomplished, then nothing will be done. So we set our names to that which we have considered." This "call" has been placed in the hands of Mr. C. C. Torrey, and he has accepted it. He will probably be ordained in September, and proceed to the Choctaw nation in October. How brief yet comprehensive.—*American Messenger.*

THE MEXICAN CHURCH.—The immense wealth of the Roman Catholic Church of Mexico is often spoken of on account of its influence in political affairs. While the annual income of the republic does not exceed $9,000,000, the revenues of the church amount to $28,000,000. The product of the tithes, on an average, is estimated at $1,835,000 per annum, and in addition to this, the clergy possess an immense capital in specie, the accumulation of three centuries, arising partly from bequests, and partly from surplus income. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of one archbishopric (that of Mexico), and nine bishoprics, the income of which is derived chiefly from that portion of the tithes intended for the subsistence of the clergy, and amounting to $409,000,—the archbishop receiving $130,000. The total number of convents is 150, the Franciscans having 68, the Dominicans 25, the Augustines 22, the Mercedarians 19, and the Carmelites 16. The entire number of individuals in these convents is 2514; the number of curacies 40, and of missions 101. Besides this large number of friars and convents, the Propaganda Fide has five colleges, with 344 religious, and 60 missions. No seats of religion differing from that established by law are tolerated. It does not yet appear that all this expensive machinery has contributed essentially either to the happiness or prosperity of the people. On the contrary, the inhabitants are poor, illiterate, bigoted, ill-governed and oppressed.

DOING AND NOT DREADING.—If we spend the time, the nervous energy and mental fire in *doing* the duties of life, which we often spend in dreading them, we and the world would be stronger and better. All the severe tasks of life only grow more and more formidable as we look at them from a distance, while we grow weaker all the while, and less disposed to grapple with them. We should inquire, with an honest, brave heart, what are our duties here and now, and with what of mental energy we can summon at the moment we should go forward to perform them. In the very act of attempting to do them, we shall gain strength to do them. Not before, but at the time, the needed strength will come. Not while we dread, but while we do the work of life, the Master helps us.—*Maine Evangelist.*

PROVISION FOR EDUCATION.—The whole amount of land appropriated by the general government up to January 1, 1854, according to Hon. Henry Barnard, was 52,970,231 acres, which at the minimum price of such lands when brought into markets, represented $56,000,000, but which at this time could not be worth less than $200,000,000. The amount of donations and subscriptions by individuals far exceeds all that has been given by state legislatures. The donations and bequests by the citizens of Boston within the last half century amount to more than $4,000,000.

BRITISH BAPTISTS.—The annual "Year Book" for 1855, published by the Baptists in England, has reached this country from which the Watchman & Reflector condenses the following statistics:

"The total number of associations in England, Wales and Ireland is 36; number of churches, 1,180; whole membership, 85,245. Of this number the General Baptists embrace 18,244. The number of Sunday school teachers is 15,543, and the number of children taught is 106,811. The benevolence of our British brethren is equally worthy of commendation. The amount given to the Baptist Mission, which includes foriegn operations, is twenty thousand pounds, or $100,000, and for home objects half as much more. This does not include what is done for instructions of learning.

The story of Malancthon affords a striking lecture on the value of time, which was, that whenever he made an appointment, he expected not only the hour but the minute to be fixed, that the day might not run out in the idleness of suspense.

MISCELLANY.

DEED OF BROKERS.—"*He Died of Brokers, Sir!*"—"He did not die of cholera, he died of brokers, sir!" said a man to us yesterday, speaking of the death of his friend. "He projected an unwise improvement of a piece of real estate, made loans, covered himself with bonds and mortgages, and finally incurred a street debt of $2,000, which rapidly rolled up to $8,000, and crushed the life right out of him. He borrowed Canada money on call, to be paid in current funds; got paper discounted, payable in seven days in the city of New York; borrowed Ohio and Kentucky currency for one day, returnable in notes of Buffalo banks; shinned it from street to street and friend to friend, to keep the debt ahead of him. Why sir, I could not sit down to consult with him, or do any kind of business with him, with the least assurance that he would not jump up suddenly to go out and give another shove to that debt. The memorandum book of his obligations was always in his bosom, and, sir, it burned the poor man's heart. He was owned by brokers. He worked for them, lived for them and died for them. He did not die of cholera at all, sir. He died of a street debt, upon which he expended his strength every week in throwing it ahead from one to seven days.

ETERNITY.—Solemn and important was the advice given by Robert Hall—"Walk, as it were, upon the borders of the ocean of eternity and listen to the sounds of its waters, till you are deaf to every sound beside." O, if we always did this, what different persons we should be to what we are now, "*in all manner of holy conversation and godliness.*" Archbishop Tillotson, when his brethren were all preaching on "the times," asked permission to discourse on eternity.

NATURE AND ART.—Upon examining the edge of a very keen razor with a microscope it will appear as broad as the back of a thick knife; rough, uneven, full of notches and furrows. An exceedingly small needle resembles a rough iron bar. But the sting of a bee, seen through the same instrument, exhibits everywhere a polish amazingly beautiful, without the least flaw, blemish, or inequality, and it ends with a point too fine to be discerned. A small piece of exceedingly fine lawn appears, through a microscope, like a hurdle of lattice, and the threads themselves seem coarser than a yarn with which ropes are made for anchors. But a silkworm's web appears smooth and shining, and everywhere equal. The smallest dot that can be made with a pen appears when viewed with a microscope, an irregular spot, rough, jagged and uneven. But the little specks on the wings or bodies of insects are found to be most accurately circular. So great is the contrast between the works of God and man.

POWER OF THE MOON AT NIGHT—A SCRIPTURAL ILLUSTRATION.—"The sun shall not *smite* thee by day, nor the moon by night."—Ps. 121:6. Mr. Crane, in his "Letters from the East," has observed: The effect of the moonlight on the eyes in this country (Egypt) is singularly injurious. The natives tell you, as I found afterwards they also did in Arabia, to always cover your eyes when you sleep out in the open air. It is strange that the passage in the Psalms should not have been thus illustrated, as the allusion seems direct. The moon here really strikes and effects the sight when you sleep exposed to it, much more than the sun; a fact of which I had a very unpleasant proof one night, and took care to guard against afterwards. Indeed the sight of a person who should sleep with his face exposed at night, would soon be impaired or utterly destroyed.

EVIL SPEAKING.—The following anecdote is related of the late excellent J. J. Gurney, by one who, as a child, was often one of his family circle:

One night—I remember it well—I received a severe lesson on the sin of evil speaking. Severe I thought it then, and my heart rose in childish anger against him who gave it; but I had not lived long enough in this world to know how much mischief a child's thoughtless talk may do, and how often it happens that great talkers run off the straight line of truth. I was talking very fast about some female relative who did not stand very high in my esteem, and was about to speak further of her failings of temper. In a few moments my eyes caught a look of such calm and steady displeasure that I stopped short. There was no mistaking the meaning of that dark, speaking eye. It brought the color to my face, and confusion and shame to my heart. I was silent for a few moments, when Joseph John Gurney asked very gravely,

"Dost thou not know any good thing to tell us of her?,"

I did not answer, and the question was more seriously asked,

"Think; is there nothing good thou canst tell us of her?"

"O yes;—I know some good things certainly—but——"

"Would it not have been better, then, to relate these good things, then to have told us that which would lower her in our esteem? Since there *is* good to relate would it not be kinder to be silent on the evil? "Charity rejoiceth not in iniquity thou knowest."

Better that we should err in action than wholly refuse to perform. The storm is much better than the calm, as it declares the presence of a living principal. Stagnation is something worse than death. It is corruption also.

The "Pilgrim's Progress," has been translated into Chinese by Rev. Mr. Burns, an English missionary at Amoy. It is embellished with illustrations well executed, with figures and faces of a Chinese type and character.

Man, says the anatomist, changes entirely every seven years; "therefore," says Jones, "my tailor should not ask me for the bill contracted in 1848. I am not the same person; hence I owe him nothing."

Nicaragua embraces about 49,000 square miles, and contains a population of nearly four hundred thousand.

EDITORIAL PROPRIETIES.—There is good sense in the following remarks from the Newark Daily Advertiser. It will be a proud day for the editorial profession when we will act up to these suggestions.

Next to the pleasure of having opinions, is that of expressing them; in some persons the latter is the greater of the two. Thousands, indeed, don't care half so much for the real right and wrong upon a subject, as for an oppotunity to have a shy at it on one side or the other, and it is of not much consequence which. Serious discussion to them are out of the question. A running commentary on events, or popular questions, is one method of accomplishing their wishes, and this is easy and agreeable enough.

Another is a kind of editorial conversation in the columns of a paper. This may be good natured, or otherwise, and affords a mighty convenient way of filling them. But is it very profitable to the public to be obliged to overhear personal altercations whether in good or bad temper? Gossip or tattle of this sort may be sometimes entertaining, frequently spicy, but the consistency or inconsistency, the mistakes and faults of an editor are not so interesting to the community, as to the parties. Their controversies are often trivial to the last degree, and not seldom tend to lower all concerned in public esteem, certainly in that of the judicious, and rightly too. Personalities, to be tolerable to all but vulgar minds, must be of the good-humored sort; gossip, to be fit for the common ear, should have a foundation of common interest, or agreeable information.

It will largely promote the dignity and utility of the press to divest whatever comes under their notice as much as possible, of personal bearing. Let questions be debated on their real nature, without reference to men. Decisions will then be more likely to be correct, than when complicated and distorted with considerations external to them.

A CONTRAST.—Good nature, like a bee, collects honey from every herb. Ill-nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flower.

Good humor is the blue sky of the soul, in which every star of talent will shine more clearly.

Adversity may strip the Christian of all but a good heart. If that remains with him, he will bear up in the deepest of his extremity. True Christian fortitude wades through all difficulties.—[Bishop Hall.

Nothing is so eloquent as the silence of a holy, consistent, and a lovely life.—[Jay.

In private we must watch our thoughts, in the family our tempers, in company our tongues.

ROMISH AND PROTESTANT MORALS.—In Protestant England, the cases of murder annually have been found to be 4 to every million people. In Ireland, they have been found to be 19 to a million. In Belgium, the best Catholic nation on the Continent, the murders have been found to be 18 to a million. In France, they are 31 to a million. In Austria, 36; in Sardinia, 20; in Tuscany, 50; in Rome, the sacred seat of Romanism, 113; in Naples, 174; in Spain and Portugal, 20.

The difference as to licentiousness is fully as great. In London, out of 75,000 births (speaking in round numbers), in one year, 3,000 were illegitimate. In Paris there were 29,000 legitimate and 19,000 illegitimate; Brussels, 5,000 legitimate, and 3,000 illegitimate; Vienna, 8,000 legitimate and 10,000 illegitimate; Rome, out of 4,000 births, 3,000 were foundlings, three-fourths of whom died in the asylum. This may give us some idea of what a scourge to the world Romanism is. Ignorance, filth, and crime, ever walk in its path.

BIBLES IN TURKEY.—A box of New Testaments in Turkish, that were to be shipped to Thessalonica, were recently sent from the Bible depot in Constantinople to the customhouse. As they were books, some copies had to be sent to the Government censor to be examined before they could pass. They soon came back with the Government seal on the first blank leaf, authorizing their free circulation in Turkey.

EUROPEAN IGNORANCE OF AMERICA.—Governor Anthony writes home from Europe as follows:

"I have seen a man, who had held a high place in the government of a country that maintains a large commerce with the United States, estimate the population of New York at 150,000. And when he was told that New York and Brooklyn and the other adjoining municipalities numbered about the population of Paris, he evidently did not believe it, though he was too polite to say so. I have seen men whose position should make them quite familiar with statistics, shake their heads in incredulous amazement, when told that there were more miles of railway in the United States than in Europe, and that the steamboat tonnage of the Mississippi and its tributaries was greater than that of all the inland waters of the Eastern hemisphere.

Fortune may favor, but do not rely upon her—do not fear her. Act upon the doctrine of the Grecian poet:

"I seek what's to be sought,
I learn what's to be taught—
I ask the rest of Heaven."

The Almanacs say that the rings of the planet Saturn will be visible all this year, with the aid of a telescope, their southern surface now being turned towards the earth. This planet will be an evening star until June 24, then morning star until December 31, then evening star until the 10th of July, 1857.

FORTUNE TELLING.—In New York, the great emporium of commerce and intelligence, there are two hundred fortune tellers. They fleece, deceive and ruin thousands.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.—It is stated in a foreign periodical that the first printed newspaper of which any trace can be found, was printed in 1455, and gave intelligence of the peace of Karaman with the King Cyprus, and the conquest of Servia by the Turks in 1454. This statement is made by E. Grochet of Brussels, from a marginal note in the handwriting of Arian de But, a Dutch monkish writer of the fifteenth century.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,

THURSDAY MORNING, April 24, 1856.

Job Printing.

Will our friends please bear in mind that we have in connection with the "Pacific" a Job Printing department, and are prepared to print at short notice such work as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Billets, Posters, Hand-bills, Bill-heads, Labels, and every other description of printing, in all colors. Our terms are as low as any in the State.

The Worship of Mary.

Upon a tablet in front of the new Catholic Church in Marysville, we found this inscription: "And his mother said unto him, Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us? Behold thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing."

This inscription is one of the fruits of the newly discovered doctrine of the immaculate conception. Bishop Bagley of the Roman Catholic diocese of Newark, which comprises the State of New Jersey defines this new doctrine to be that "which holds that the Blessed Virgin Mary, at the first instant of her conception, by a single grace and privilege of the omnipotent God, and in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Savior of Mankind, was preserved immaculate from all stain of original sin, had been revealed by God;" nothing is "more remarkable, as connected with the revival of piety in our days than the increased devotion of all good Christians towards the blessed mother of God."

The annunciation of this doctrine of the immaculate conception, appears to have grown out of the following fact. The teachers of the Catholic faith have maintained sincerely that only veneration is enjoined towards the Virgin Mary and towards saints; while *worship* is directed to be paid to God alone. To this it has been objected, that, practically, it comes to the same thing; that the masses do not distinguish, but come to regard the Saint and Virgin to whom they are ever addressing their petitions, with the same regard which they have for God, so that they truly bestow upon a creature the worship which belongs to God only. The late annunciation of the doctrine of immaculate conception, seems to be at once a proof and admission of the above objection. The doctrine had become a logical necessity growing out of the state of the Catholic mind. That mind had gone beyond the teachings and admissions of the church. Led by the dogmas and ritual of the church, men had come to worship the Virgin Mary. To justify that worship, new honor must be found for her. Her claim to immaculate conception, a mere inference and not a fact of revelation, is put forth, we are persuaded, to honor herself and not to honor Christ. The announcement is but a logical necessity to justify the position of the Catholic mind. More honor must be put upon Mary, to warrant that worship of her which has been the real result of an attempt to direct towards her a veneration as distinct from worship.

Worship, not mere veneration, has come in all the common mind from this use of relics and pictures, these prayers to the Virgin and to the saints. To turn back that tide of worship or to lift it up to the Spirit God, was not the work which the erring church undertook, but to justify it and carry it still farther. Over the very church door are placed the words, not of Christ, but Mary. And what words? Those in which she seems to assert her supremacy over Christ: the words of a mother to her infant son. Oh, intelligent Catholics, can you find in these words of a mother to the *child Jesus*, the mother that knew no more than to weep when her son was out of her sight, the mother whom Jesus even then, and more than once respectfully rebuked, the mother that appears, through her life, just like any other mother, a good and true and whole woman, nothing less nor more; without a spark of prescience, without any claim to teach, or to receive other than kind and delicate attentions from those who followed Christ, without an intimation in Scripture that she was without sin, or an exception to the assertion, "There is none that liveth and sinneth not;" the mother who was taken at the death of Jesus, to the house of a disciple to be cared for, not made a medium of approach to Christ, *can* you find in these words a fit symbol of your religion that you inscribe them on the frontlet of your house of solemn worship? Is your worship the worship of God? Do you there honor Christ, or do you degrade him in order to honor Mary, proclaiming on high her supremacy and his subjection, using thus, as of eternal application and divine sanction, the words of a mother to the child subject as a human child? Were the Mother of the child Jesus conscious of all this, we think she would weep even in heaven at this attempt to proclaim over the door of a temple her eternal supremacy over her son.

The Pulpit.

Mr. King, in one of his church jottings, which by the way, we hope will not be discontinued, most truly remarks upon the necessity laid upon ministers to *study*, that their hearers may receive something worthy to be carried away. No office gives scope for higher qualifications, or calls for greater industry than that of teaching men from the sacred desk. At church, if anywhere, men expect their thoughts to be drawn irresistibly to the excellence and beauty of divine truth. To the pulpit they look for light which shall aid them in forming their opinions upon the most important subjects of life. From it, if from any human source, they expect impressions which shall move them to a religious life.

To accomplish this end there must be power in the pulpit. To move that mass of mind, reluctant to become holy, pre-occupied with many cares and vanities, uninterested or skeptical,—to move all that mind, to take it up and lead it towards virtue and heaven, requires in the preacher the power of thought and prayer. Men go to the pulpit and they bring their families, their children there, that they may be shown the way of holiness, and that they may be influenced to follow it. Said Webster, 'I want my pastor to come to me in the spirit of the Gospel, saying, "You are mortal, your probation is brief, your work must be done speedily. You are immortal too, you are hastening to the bar of God. The Judge standeth before the door." When I am thus admonished, I have no disposition to muse or sleep.'

Lecture by Rev. Mr. Briggs.—The third of the course of lectures for the benefit of the German Mission Church, willbe delivered by Rev. M. C. Briggs, of Marysville, on this (Thursday) Evening at Musical Hall. Subject: "Americanism." Tickets to be had at the door; price fifty cents.

The *Sonora* which left on Monday, carried a very large number of passengers, and $2,000,637, 35. No Nicaragua Steamer left.

The Wide West Once More.

Our readers will pardon us for recurring again to this controversy which *we* did not begin. But a little while since, the *Wide West* attempted to ridicule the notion of the divine origin of government, as a revival of the old and odious theory of the divine right of kings. Our reply, sustaining the distinction, and explaining and proving the true theory in which the divine origin of government is to be held, the *Wide West* does not attempt to overthrow; but instead of this, in uncourteous phrase—unworthy of an honest print, imputing unscrupulous argument, it charges us with misstating the issue.

"To a person who had not read our previous remarks on this subject it would appear as if the point at issue between the *Pacific* and ourselves were simply a difference of opinion as to the "origin of government:" that we had denied that government was of divine origin, and that all our opponent is called on to do to accomplish our logical overthrow is to prove that government is one among the many things owing its existence to the Creator."

The *Wide West* then quotes from the *Pacific* the following postulate, as the issue between us.

Government has a sanction and an authority and an origin above human enactments.

"This assertion," it says, "is what we deny. Admit it, and progress in nations is impossible, &c." If we had asserted that the origin of government was the main or sole issue between us, there might have been some apology for this charge of changing the issue. As it is, it is but a petulant charge; revealing conscious inability to meet and overthrow the point which we had made. We were answering a direct charge of the *Wide West*. We were reasoning closely to the point; and we are not disposed to compliment our neighbor's sincerity at the expense of his understanding, by supposing that he did not know and feel the force of the reasoning, as bearing directly upon the issue between us.

That the question of the divine origin of government is a material portion of the question, cannot be denied. It involves the whole question. If government is of divine origin, it follows, without reasoning that it has "a sanction and an authority above human enactments." If the *Wide West* will not admit this plain inference, we should ask no easier task than to prove it, except it be so much of the nature of an axiom as not to admit of the statement of proof. We submit it to any intelligent reader, whether it be not unworthy caviling, to charge with misstatement of the question, when in a single article, directed against particular charges, we happen to argue only in favor of the divine *origin* of government, instead also of its consequent superior sanction and authority.

Instead of continuing to ridicule, altogether, the idea of a divine origin of government, as identical with the divine right of kings, the *Wide West* now admits such an origin, though in a very indefinite sense, and furnishes the following "short and easy" method of arriving at the proof: "God created all things: *therefore* government is of divine origin." A counterpart to such a syllogism would be the following:—"God created all things; *therefore* sin is of divine origin."

To recur to our analogy, offered last week, would any one say that God did not ordain the marriage institution, but only created the persons whose voluntary compact results in the institution? This would be a singular assertion.—Government, also, the great social compact, like the lesser family compact, is not merely a resultant of the creation of men, but, as an institution—a *design* of the Great Ruler. The mutations through which it passes do not change its identity. That lies deeper than its form, and is found in its common designs and provisions which every form must embrace. Government, essentially, is the same institution to-day as when a Cæsar sent the pulsations of his power over the world. The change is more in the people than in government. A Cæsar could not rule Americans as he did Romans. The ruler may be differently appointed now, chosen by the people instead of self-elected, and yet he is but the helmsman of the day, guiding a bark of human order, with varying sails, which God set to float on the stormy waves of human passion, bearing the hopes of the world. We never contended that a precise and unalterable form of government was divinely given for the world. The form is but the shadow: the thing itself, with an identity no more changed with the changes of form than the soul's identity is changed with the changes of raiment, is an institution as much in the arrangement of God as the family is, and one which every mind that sees God arranging the world as well as bringing it into existence, ought to see.

The *Wide West* represents us as holding the eye on the receding past, while we watch the vision of divine ideas in human government.—Not wholly that. We confess as we look around us, that there seems little place to assign Providence in the present workings of human government. And yet, it may be that they who discern in government a design and plan of deity, are the truest seers of their time. It may be, that they cast a clear eye far beyond the gaze of those who imagine that the original *idea* of government is all their own. It may be that they behold brighter visions of "a good time coming." than they descry who ascribe to the wisdom of man and the honesty of politicians, all the good which government is to accomplish for mankind.

We cheerfully correct, according to the request of the *Wide West*, a statement that the papers which are issued on Sunday, are in print on Saturday evening. They are retained until a late hour on Saturday night.

In answer to the views of the *Wide West* upon "The Rational Sabbath" we may at some time set forth our views upon "The Christian Sabbath."

Idolatry in San Francisco.

The inauguration of idolatrous services in this city has attracted much notice and produced no little sensation. The name of the deity whose worship has been here introduced, is not Josh, as reported by some of the papers, nor Shangti which is the name, denoting "Supreme Ruler," by which the missionaries in China have rendered the word God. We have learned from an educated Chinaman, that the deity whose worship has been here introduced is Kwanti, the patron deity of the present dynasty in China and of the Imperialist Army. In the *Oriental* of June 2: 1855, we find a full description of this deity. Instead of worshiping the Chinese Jupiter, the nation has resorted to the protection of another deity; as the Catholics have left the worship of Christ for that of the Virgin Mary. Kwanti was a distinguished warrior of the Han dynasty, about the commencement of the Christian era. His fidelity and friendship to the Emperor in whose service he was engaged were remarkable. He perished in captivity at the age of 42. After death he was deified, on account of his wonderful virtues. He was selected as the patron god of the present Manchu dynasty; and wonderful deliverances and victories are ascribed to him. It is said that when the city Kivei-lin was attacked, after incense and prayers had been offered in the temple of Kwanti, twenty-five pieces of cannon were found behind the pagoda, and also whenever the rebels pressed too close upon the city, they saw a red light shining above it and a giant horseman brandishing a sword. Also, when a night attack was made, by water, the same horseman was seen, on the surface of the waters, armed with a brilliant cuirass, and encouraging the imperialist troops. At the same time a violent wind arose which stopped the progress of the invading party. The god Kwanti again appeared visibly when the rebels were beaten down before the town.

In consideration of these and other miraculous interferences, during the present war the Emperor has decreed that the god Kwanti shall receive new honors and new titles. He is henceforth to be worshiped with the same honors that are paid to the highest deities. A new order has been established, entitled the "Order of Performers," to pay the worship to the idol at the "Spring and Autumn Sacrifices." We learn from the Rev. Mr. Shuck, Missionary among the Chinese at Sacramento, that the recent festival in this city, is not one of the established observances, but an "occasional" one, such as is common in China. From the choice of this god to worship here, it is plain that the Chinese of the company introducing this worship sympathize with the Imperialists.

It is well-known that the Chinese are, in this State, organized into companies, with their buildings and agencies. The Sze-Yup company embraces, in the State, about ten thousand members. They constructed their buildings on Pine St., in 1854; but have delayed the present rites in order to obtain furniture and, we presume also, permission to worship; for the number of the "Order of Performers" are required to pay a sum equivalent to seventy-four dollars to entitle them to perform the ceremonies.

In entering the building on Pine st., we found a simple front with a tablet containing the name of the company, and the date of the erection of the building, which was put up by voluntary subscriptions. Going on through irregular brick passages, to the rear of the building, we found another building fronting the bay, which is of beautiful style and dimensions. The lower room is for reception; containing ranges of seats and a few tables, the furniture being of the richest kind. Above is the temple. In the back part of a room about 20 by 40 feet, is an alcove containing the idol, a Chinese figure, of a tawny color, with elaborate and glossy beard, and of full size. The right hand of the idol is raised, as if for speaking. The body and limbs are gaudily ornamented with gilded carving and a mosaic of small mirrors. The alcove and the altar, or table in front, are ornamented with carvings of figures and groups not known in our classics. On either side of the idol and around the walls, as well as suspended from the ceiling, are painted boards and silk-covered frames, containing inscriptions said to be taken from the writings of Confucius. The worship, which we did not witness, is said to have consisted of music, the burning of incense, the spreading out of roasted pigs and dishes of fruit and tea upon tables before the image, and various inflections and rites by the "Performers," who were robed in long dresses. Dishes of tea yet stand before the idol, and reeds or sticks of dried wood are kept slowly burning in an urn. Flowers and preserved or wax fruits yet remain in the room. The dedication of the house was a part of the public ceremony.

Thus we have idolatry exercised in our midst. It should excite only mournful feelings at the degredation of human beings, and the desire and effort to enlighten them and turn them to the knowledge of him "who dwelleth not in temples made with hands, neither is worshiped by men's hands as though he needed anything, seeing he giveth to all life, breath and all things."

The Turners and the Sabbath.

It is with regret, we notice that this association of Germans, about to hold a public celebration in this city, have arranged to continue it through the Sabbath, May 4th, and that the exercises for that day are such as these:—A procession from the Turners Hall to the Pacific Garden, corner of Harrison and Third street, accompanied, probably with martial music, a concert in the garden by full orchestra; a grand ball, gymnastic exercises, and dancing.

The members of this association, may rest assured, that if they carry out this arrangement, they will seriously disturb those who resort to their various places of worship on the Sabbath; and who wish to have the city quiet and orderly on that day. And although a violation of the Sabbath after this manner may at present pass with impunity, the time is not far distant, when those who will not desist from things of this sort out of respect to public opinion, will be restrained by law.

May Festival.—We understand that the teachers and pupils of the Rincon School, Dist. No. 1. intend to hold a grand May-day Party at Russ' Garden, on Thursday, May 1st. The Festival commences at 10 o'clock and will continue through the day. The children anticipate a merry time. The festival is strictly *private* and limited to the children of the school and their parents and guardians. The surplus proceeds from the sale of tickets will be applied to provide Gymnastic apparatus for the playgrounds of the school.

The object is certainly a good one, and we hope the parents and friends of the school will help the children along by purchasing a liberal supply of tickets.

Among the departures by the steamer of the 21st, we notice that of Rev. Mr. Diehl, t emperance lecturer, who was injured by the explosion of the steamer *Belle*; and Paul Morrill, Esq. one of the proprietors of the Sacramento *Union*.

For the Pacific.

Editors Pacific:—We noticed in several of the dailies of Monday last, a reference to the baptism which took place on Sunday, P. M. on North Beach at the foot of Stockton street.—One of the papers announces the occurrence in respectful terms; another associates the baptism with the Mormons; and a third, the *Evening Bulletin*, reports that a Mormon Elder administered the ordinance according to the rites of the Mormon Church.

Now it cannot be the wish of any of these journals to misrepresent; nor do even the "*negroes*" like to be misrepresented. The administrator on this occasion was *not* a Mormon Elder, nor was the large, respectable and attentive audience Mormons. Indeed, we question whether the parties present would not have felt themselves degraded by an association in any way with the so-called Latter-Day Saints. We would simply enquire of the editors of those journals which have thus misrepresented the facts, whether it would not be well for them to go to "*head-quarters*" for information, before they give their announcements to the world.

Justus.

Salem Correspondence.

Review of Bayne on John Foster's Rejection of the Doctrine of Endless Punishment.

Salem, March 19th, 1856.

Editors Pacific:—I have recently been reading Bayne's "Christian Life," for the most part with interest and satisfaction. But I think he has blundered in one or two points of the theology of Foster—and that his blunders are calculated to do injury to the cause of truth. Accordingly, I have concluded to give you for once a chapter of criticism.

When a mind so strong and searching, and at the same time so evangelic, as that of John Foster, refuses to accept a leading doctrine of the church, and enters at length his reasons against it, the circumstance becomes one of profound interest, and worthy of the study of thoughtful men. Bayne so regards it, and approaches the phenomenon as something to be solemnly paused at, questioned and resolved.—He speaks first of the *source* of Foster's disbelief of endless punishment, and then of the *reasons* assigned by him for it.

The source, according to him, "was two-fold: the eye-to-eye vividness with which his imagination painted before him the horrors of eternal destruction, and the trembling sensibility with which he looked upon any fellow-creature in *pain.*" *Repeating this as the true and sufficient* explanation, he says again, "Foster's intense conceptive powers led him in thought into the very bosom of hell; there he saw human eyes fixed in the agony of eternal despair, there he listened to the endless, hopeless wailings of his brethren; and his heart was steeled by no hard worldliness, by no wild fanaticism, to sympathy with their woes; he seemed to feel that, were he himself among the celestial bands, the knowledge that those with whom he had once been a fellow-sojourner were in keen and everlasting anguish, would make him weep upon the plains of Heaven. He thought not of himself, all his pain and sorrow came of sympathy."

Sight and *sensibility*—is this an adequate explanation? Are we to infer, that all who accept the doctrine of unending torments are destitute of these qualities, or have them in but feeble degree? Whose eye ever sunk deeper into the depths and agonies of perdition, or whose heart ever shuddered with a keener sensibility as it followed his eye thither, than John Bunyan's? Or did John Foster gaze into the bottomless abyss with a more unflinching and penetrating vision, than Jonathan Edwards; or did its horrors gather on his face, as he stood stooping over it, in darker clouds, or those clouds break in more copious showers of sorrow? This explanation surely is not sufficient. It has had its contradiction in every age of the church in those long-sighted thinkers, fearless, and at the same time tender-hearted, who have not shrunk from following this belief as far as the human mind can reach, trembling and weeping as they go.

While therefore we reject this explanation as inherently and generally inadequate, we also reject it as specifically untrue to fact in the case of Foster. It results from overlooking the fact, as it seems to us, that Foster's theological system was formed by starting from the sovereignty of God, and traveling out by logical steps from that center. Now when such a mind as his, with its power of intense conception, fastens on this doctrine as its theological starting point, and excludes that other doctrine which should be its equal fellow, human freedom, it magnifies it, throws it out of due proportion and harmony, and contemplates everything else in its light. All theology becomes, under such a magnifier, but a diffused sovereignty—that one great central light is reflected from every point of truth. There was indeed one exception. Foster did believe in *sin* as something out of, and contrary to God. Yet he believed that even this lay wholly in his grasp, and that he could control and shape it as he would, upon everything else sovereignty immediately brooded or stretched out over it its wing. This is evident from his own statements.

He says, in a letter to his parents:—"All the events of the world, all the actions of mankind have been a correct chain of causes and consequences up to the *first causes;* these *first causes* were all formed and fixed by God, with a perfect foresight of all the consequences, and he formed and fixed these causes in order to produce these consequences. If sin be traced up to its cause, that cause will be found to have been—*the nature and state of man* but this cause was precisely so fixed by the Creator, and evidently with a determination that this fatal consequence should follow; for he fixed it *so* that he saw that this consequence most certainly would follow. He who fixed the great moving causes appointed all their effects to the end of the world. "Whatever is, is right."—Thus I am led to consider all things as working his will; and to believe there is neither more nor less evil in the world, than he saw accurately necessary to that ultimate happiness to which he is training in various manners all his creatures." (Life, by Ryland, vol. 1. p. 62.) Again, he speaks of himself as having adopted "the scheme of necessity. He says, "The necessarian scheme, which has greatly consoled some of my feelings regarding mankind, has not, however diminished my regrets for my own past *negligence*, nor the ever springing desire to tread the exalted path of Christian heroism." (Idem, p. 64.) At a later period he refers to "melancholy musings in the direction of fatalism."—(Idem. p. 120.)

This characteristic of Foster's religious belief does not escape Bayne; for he remarks of Foster that "he consented to see mankind as a drop of water resting in the hollow of Jehovah's hand." But it is strange that he does not see that this high Calvinism, this magnifying of a truth into a lie, was the real source of the disbelief in question. Taking such high views of sovereignty, ascribing the continuance of men in sin solely to the Divine will in withholding from them his grace, how could he believe that a God of goodness and love would allow himself to be the direct cause of their endless damnation? How could he believe in the fire unquenchable?

And that these extreme notions of the province of Almighty Power do actually lie at the basis of his rejection of this belief, is evident from his own words. He says, speaking of the necessity of grace, "No men can become good, can become fit for a holy and happy place hereafter, but by this operation *ab extra*. But this is arbitrary and discriminative on the part of the sovereign Agent, and independent of the will of man." Again, "a single volition of the Almighty Being could transform the whole race in a moment." Again, "If this be so"—i. e—if God be a God of love—"how would all our ideas be confounded, while contemplating him bringing, of his own sovereign will, a race of creatures into existence, in such a condition that they certainly will and must,—*must*, by their nature and circumstances,—go wrong, and be miserable unless prevented by especial grace, —which is the privilege of only a small proportion of them; and at the same time affixing on their delinquency a doom of which it is infinitely beyond the highest archangel's faculty to apprehend a thousandth part of the horror."

It was on this rock that Foster made shipwreck of the truth—the magnified and false conception of sovereignty; holding that God is the direct and sole cause of the wicked being in their sins when death overtakes them, overlooking the fact that revelation throws the responsibility entirely on them—"Ye will not come to me, that you might have life," and virtually discarding the element of human freedom as one of the two great opposite poles of a well balanced theology, he naturally inferred that God would not make men endlessly miserable, because of his own neglect; and under the pressure of these one-sided premises, which seemed to him to exhaust the truth, he preferred to distrust Scripture rather than the goodness of God. He made the choice; dashed through revelation bearing on this point, and took the ground that after many suffering ages the sinner would be recovered. But it was the result of dogmatic error at the basis of his belief; and is now a sad monument to a fundamentally erroneous theology—the natural fruit of a system poisoned at the core. Had Foster adopted the biblical system *in other respects, he would not* have hesitated at the doctrine of endless woe. A true theology moves in an eliptical orbit with God in one of the faci, and man in the other; Foster's in a circle, held in its orbit and governed only by the all-powerful attraction of God in the center; and there is no possibility for any part of such a system to be driven off into the regions of unending night, but all must sooner or later be drawn to the center.

The *reasons* assigned by Foster for the rejection of this doctrine are of less importance to us. It was not they that led him to reject it, but it was by them he attempted to justify his course, he himself saying "the grand object was the negation of the perpetuity of misery." The cause as we have seen, was his dogmatic peculiarity, the original blunder of starting from sovereignty alone, and when this is seen his reasons, as *his*, are of no consequence. They are of no more weight than those of any disbeliever, i. e. they have no weight simply because the mighty Foster uttered them. They at once collapse to their intrinsic value.

The one argument of Foster, according to Bayne, is that endless punishment as inconsistent with the Divine goodness. Bayne's handling of this argument is good as far as it goes, but it is not complete. He raises his arm with proper determination, and then arrests it in mid-descent. The substance of his reply is, sin is tremendous guilt, and God does permit and cause its perpetrator to be miserable here, or and we have no reason to believe that its punishment hereafter will be any more inconsistent with the Divine goodness. This we regard as but little better than no reply. He should have said, whether we can *reconcile* endless suffering or not with infinite love, is not the question; it is not important that we should understand the mysteries of God's government. He is not responsible to us. But the question is, What does the *Bible* teach on the subject of the duration of punishments? The argument from exegesis is conclusive; the Bible affirms that they are endless; and when we have God's assertion of the *fact*, that is our warrant that the fact itself is not inconsistent with his goodness.

Thus, we would first drive all cavilers on this subject to the Bible, and say, after a thorough exegesis, God knows what is becoming himself and his government as well as any one else, and he says the worm dieth not, the woe is endless. Afterwards we would advance the reply of Bayne, that the existence of sin and misery connot be absolutely inconsistent with goodness, otherwise they would not be permitted in this world; and the difficulty is no different in kind, though greater in degree in supposing them always to continue. He who says that God cannot punish sin endlessly, because He is good, affirms a principle which would make it impossible for him to permit or punish it at all; for if it is not contrary to the nature of infinite goodness to allow sin and misery to spring up under its dominion, it is not contrary to it to allow it to continue.

We should further remark that endless punishment will be connected with endless sinning. Foster anticipates this argument and says, "the allegation is of no avail in vindication of the doctrine, because the first consignment to the dreadful state *necessitates a continuance of the criminality.* The doom to *sin* as well as to suffer, and according to the argument to sin in *order* to suffer, is inflicted as the punishment of the sin committed in the mortal state." Bayne takes no notice of this position of Foster. But it seems to us that its fallacy is deserving exposure. It is the nature of sin that it repeats and multiplies itself, and if the consequences of sin are a part of its punishment, then these resulting sins are in part its punishment. But by what principle of morals, we would ask, are they to go unpunished? If sin unpardoned in this life, leads one to enter the next world as a sinnner, are the sins he commits there blameless? Is he not as punishable for them, as for any sins? Certainly. Accordingly as there is no tendency in punishment to regenerate the will when the means of grace are withheld and as sinning on the part of the lost, will never cease, endless punishment is necessitated by the fact of endless sinning.

And finally we should refer to the fact entirely overlooked by Bayne and deniedy by Foster, that every man is the author, the sole responsible cause, of all his misery in the future world, not only because he is the author of his sins but also because he has refused to avail himself of the provided salvation; and this misery will be graduated by all the circumstances of his light, ability, temptations, purposes, character, and deeds. The doom will be shaded to all the varieties of guilt according to the adaptations of perfect righteousness. Each only go to his "own place," and receive his *own*.

In some such way as this we think the reasons of Foster should have been answered; certainly not in the weak concessory tone of Bayne.

Naumkeag.

"The Past the Present and the Future of the Pacific," is the title of a work just published by Judge Crane. It is to be obtained of J. W. Sullivan, near the Post Office.

☞ We are indebted to the Noisy Carrier's Publishing Hall, for favors done this office.

Legislative Documents.—We are indebted to Hon. Sherman Day, for a copy of the Surveyor General's Report.

The Governor's Private Secretary.—Mr. Wm. Bausman, has been appointed private Secretary to the Governor, in the place of Mr. Wm. H. Rhodes removed.

Affairs in Oregon.

A correspondent writing from Oregon City, under date 11th of April, says: Our Indian war is bringing a dark cloud over Oregon, chiefly because it has been so badly prosecuted. It is a war that must have come. It has been brewing for many years, and the design of the savages, was to exterminate the Americans. We who have been in Oregon for seven or eight years, know better the operation of these leading causes, than the journalists of a year. The press at San Francisco, have erred in their judgment. Our Governor and our volunteers are, in the main, right.

The fact is, Oregon and Washington Territories have been for a year in imminent danger of being a general field of blood. Our Agents have just collected 1,400 friendly Indians on the coast reserve, and these were only the small remnants of bands in and about the valley. Thousands are our leagued foes, and these friendly ones would join them, if it could be safely done.

As our forces and the regulars are getting possession of their fisheries and hunting grounds, they will be compelled to flee or sue for peace.

It is a deep and settled conviction of nearly the whole people, that General Wool has prolonged the war, which might at once have been successful, had he united with our forces; and that his course has damaged our industrial interests many thousands of dollars, besides being the means of sacrificing many valuable lives. Time will show whether the people are mistaken in this judgment.

Of late the Indians have removed from Oregon City, and now we have clean streets. We feel that God will not suffer this people to be sacrificed to savage violence, yet glad would many of our families be to be away.

Another correspondent writing from Glenwood, says: You hear much about our Indian difficulties; and surely you can know but little by what you hear. Reports even through the press are exceedingly uncertain. Much truth with no little error, is circulated. That we have a serious Indian war, cannot be questioned. That the Indians have been gaining upon us ever since its commencement in October last, is equally certain. The universal impression is that they are using every means possible to enter the valley the coming summer.

We have now on hand quite a political excitement. Next Monday we have a special election for the people to say whether they will call for a State Constitution or not. And although we are but few in number, have but little political talent, and less integrity, and our taxes are already high, the probability is the vote will carry; if so, the next question will be slavery or no slavery. And strange as it may seem, it will be a close question. Many of the Pro Slavery people are confident they are in the majority. Should this be our unfortunate lot your "your Free State," would be likely to catch some of our "free soilery."

Our religious interests are now low. General interests of union may be about as usual, but that kind of interest that leads Ministry and people to pray and labor for the conversion of souls is much lower than last year."

Later.—By the *Goliah*, which arrived from Crescent City on Tuesday, we are placed in possession of an extra Crescent City *Herald* of the 17th April.

The volunteers have had an engagement with the Pistol River Indians, at Gold Beach and Rogue River, in which 31 whites were engaged with a large body of Indians.

The correspondent of the *Herald* says that there is great disagreement between the volunteers and regulars.

Home Matters.

Dr. Edward D. Hammond, late an officer in the U. S. Mint, died on the 20th inst.

Capt. W. A. Richardson, one of the oldest foreign residents of this country, and who came here in 1823, died on Sunday last, at Saucelito.

Rodman M. Backus has been convicted of manslaughter. He will be sentenced on the 28th inst.

The case of Cors, for the murder of General Richardson, is set down for June 3d.

Mr. J. North of San Francisco, has just commenced a new fire engine which is to be sent to Honolulu. This is a new feature in California trade.

The police officers were paid for the months of July, August, and September 1855, on Monday last. Those under the new Government have not recieved a dollar.

Interior News.

Nome-Lackee Reservation.—The *State Journ*- is informed that there are now gathered at the Reservation some 2,500 Indians, nearly half of whom are females, with a liberal number of papooses. There are about 1,000 acres in wheat, and some 500 turned into fallow. The Indians there are from the Nome-Lackee, Numculty, Noemicks, Nevada and Trinity tribes. The Nome-Lackees are the best workers. Those who work are best fed, and when work is to be done, the sub-agents inform the chiefs how many men are wanted—the chiefs send usually twice the number, and the agents set as many to work as they have imlepments to employ. The crops on the Reservation are in a fine flourishing condition, and the whole face of the country in that section, is rich in herbage. Within the past week a flouring mill with one run of stones, worked by water power, has been brought into play, The water is brought through a race dug by the Indians, some five miles from Elder Creek, from which the Reservation is sure of a constant supply.

Indian Troubles.—On the 17th inst., thirteen Indians were killed at Cow Creek by whites. A letter from the vicinity, published in the Shasta *Republican* says: "There is quite an excitement here in relation to Indian troubles. Families are all on the move to Shasta. There are sufficient evidences of a junction between the McCloud, PittRiver, Sacramento and Cow Creek Indians."

Fatal Accident.—A young man, Gruenhagen by name, whose parents reside in this city, was crushed to death, last week, at Iowa Hill, by the falling of a bucket weighing nearly a ton, in a shaft where he was at work. His funeral was very generally attended on Sunday, the 13th inst., and all the stores closed, out of respect to the deceased.

Improvements.—The *Sonora Herald* says: "There are now some fifteen or twenty fire-proof buildings in the course of erection on Washington street in this place.

Fire at Placerville.—On Tuesday evening of last week a fire broke out in Placerville, which destroyed some thirty buildings. Loss about $50,000. By great exertions the fire was checked, although at times the destruction of the town seemed inevitable. This is the first time that Placerville has been visited by a fire of any extent.

Affray at Columbia.—The Columbia *Gazette* gives the particulars of an affray that occurred at Columbia on Monday last, in which a man named Jarves was shot by one Gehrety. A great crowd threatened, and were disposed to hang the offender, but finally reason prevailed, and he was placed in the custody of the law.

Convalescent.—The *State Tribune* says: We are happy to announce that Mr. Borland is rapidly recovering from the effects of the pistol wound, received in the late unfortunate difficulty with Mr. Williams, on Second street.

Produce of the Columbia Mines.—From the 26th March to the 18th April, a period of twenty-three days, over $400,000 have been taken out of the mines around Columbia—according to the Columbia *Gazette*.

The Sacramento Rising.—The river opposite Sacramento, stood on Monday afternoon, says the *Union*, at seven feet above low water mark—the highest point attained since last spring.

Later from the South.

By the steamer *Sea Bird*, arrived on Thursday, we have dates from San Diego, to April 12th; from Santa Barbara to the 17th, from Los Angeles to the 19th.

Earthquake.—An earthquake was felt at Los Angeles and the Monte on April 14th.

Shooting Affray.—An affray occurred at Los Angeles on the 14th inst at a fandango, which resulting in the death of a man named Burgess, and wounding of another named Taite, by the city Marshal, Alfred Shelby.

The "Star."—The Los Angeles *Star* is now under the management, of Mr. Wm. Wallace, to whom Mr. J. S. Waite has transferred his interest.

The Crops.—The recent rains have done much good in the region of Los Angeles, and the crops are represented as promising well.

Fog Bell at Point Conception.—The *Gazette* says that a fog-bell is about to be placed upon Point Conception, in the vicinity of the lighthouse. The bell will be of large size, weighing five thousand pounds, and in foggy weather will warn all navigators who approach within several miles of that dangerous locality.

California Legislature.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

April 16.—An act authorizing the funding of the city debt of San Jose, and providing for the liquidation of the same.

April 17.—An act authorizing the supervisors of Sonoma county to levy a special tax for the redemption of certain warrants.

An act amendatory of, and supplementary to an act, providing for the payment of the San Joaquin county debt, and the gradual liquidation of the principal.

The amendment of the Conference Committee to the San Francisco Consolidation Bill, were taken up *seriatim*, and adopted, and the bill finally passed.

April 19.—An act appropriating $6000 for the payment of the salaries of officers and attaches of the Legislature.

An act to incorporate the town of Martinez.

April 21.—*After the transaction of unim*portant business, the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

ASSEMBLY.

Bills Passed.

The law requiring a tax of $6 per month from each Chinese miner was re-enacted.

April 17.—Assembly bill concerning the escape of States' Prison convicts.

A bill to incorporate Martinez.

A bill to prohibit obstructions to the free run of Salmon during certain months.

A bill defining legal distances from the various county seats to Sacramento, Stockton and Point San Quentin.

A bill to amend an act to suppress houses of ill-fame.

A bill appropriating $40,000 for the completion of the State Insane Asylum.

The San Francisco Consolidation bill passed with amendments.

April 18.—An act appropriating $35,000 for the transportation of prisoners.

April 19.—An act to incorporate a State Medical Society.

The Senate bill reducing the license of Theatres Concerts, &c.

The Senate bill appropriating $6000 to pay the salaries of officers and attaches of the Legislature.

April 21.—No business of importance; adjourned *sine die.*

General Intelligence.

Visit to the Pope.—A letter from Rome, in the Univers, giving an account of a visit of the Pope, on the 29th ult, to the English College and the College Pio, says:—"The Pope afterwards admitted to the honor of kissing his feet the superiors and pupils of the two colleges and different other persons, among whom were some who had belonged to the University of Oxford, but who have recently been converted to Catholicism."

Punishment for Drunkenness.—In Sweden a man who is seen drunk four times is deprived of his vote at elections, and the next Sunday after the fourth offense, is exposed in the churchyard publicly.

The total population of St. Louis at the present time is 122,242 souls, of which 119,054 are white, 3,080 colored, and 1,529 slaves; 59,768 are males, and 55,868 are females. The increase of population since 1850, is about 30,000.

A rich old spinster who died at Newton, N. H., lately, left $38,419. She was all her life getting ready to be married, and had stored up 182 sheets, 63 coverlids, 50 blankets, 27 beds with 1120 lbs. of feathers, 54 towels, 24 tablecovers, and 43 handkerchiefs, while the wh amount of her wearing apparel did not exceed ten dollars in value.

528 Mormons, comprising the whole steerage passengers of a ship, arrived in New York lately, all bound to the settlement of the bro therhood at Salt Lake.

The Minnesota Legislature is moving for a State Organization. A Territorial Convention will be held in June, 1857, to form a State Constitution.

A letter to the editors of the *Journal of Commerce*, dated Fort Ripley, Minnesota Territory Feb. 6, says:—"The thermometer at this place has been at 42 deg. below zero, mercury freezing in the open air. Don't speak of cold weather in New York.

Long Island Sound was closed during the past winter thirty days—an occurrence that has not taken place, since the winter of 1835-6, when navigation was suspended for fifty days. It is now completely open.

Two men crossed the ice bridge at Niagara Falls on the 26th ult., Tuesday, with a horse and a sleigh, from the Canada to the American shore, and returned,

During the present session of the Alabama Legislature, there have been about a hundred cases of divorce granted.

Sabbath School Convention.

To Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers in the State of California and Oregon:

At the monthly meeting of the San Francisco Sabbath School Union, held on the second Sabbath evening in February last, it was unanimously resolved that a Convention be held in this city on the second week in June next, commencing on Thursday the 12th of said month, at such place as shall hereafter be designated. The Convention to be composed of all the Superintendents and Teachers in this State and Oregon, for the purpose of communicating statistics and other information in relation to the progress and general condition of every Sabbath School connected with Evangelical Churches in this State and Oregon, as well as for mutual consultation and prayer in behalf of this important work.

It is believed by the Executive Committee of the Sabbath School Union, who are appointed to call this Convention, that the Sabbath School Institution is of vast importance to the religious interests of California and this whole wide extended Pacific Coast. And that upon the religious instruction of the young who are coming forward to fill the places of the present generation, depends, in a great degree, the future hopes and well-being of this forming country. And what Christians of the present day accomplish by their efforts will glorify God, and be their crown of rejoicing in eternity.

You are therefore cordially and earnestly invited to meet us in Convention in this city on the day and date herein above mentioned; and you are requested to fill out the blank report which is sent to every school, and to be presented on that occasion, showing the origin and progress of the schools connected with your several churches; also, of any schools of a Missionary character in your vicinity; noting, also, all items of interest connected with the school; that we may be able to present to the world complete statistics, and the aggregate force of Sabbath School labors in this country.

And in consideration of such a gathering, and having, as we trust we may, the satisfaction of meeting you in christian fellowship, we shall all hope to be strengthened and encouraged to labor more ardently in teaching the young the precious truths of the Bible, and thus bear a prominent part towards evangelizing the world.

The annual meeting of the Sabbath School Union, of this city, will be held the Sabbath following the meeting of the Convention, which is expected to be an occasion of unusual interest, and it will afford you an opportunity of knowing what has been accomplished here in this cause.

We have made arrangements with the California Steam Navigation Company, to give a free return passage to all regular delegates. Also with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to discount one-quarter of the usual price of passage to delegates from Oregon.

You will please report yourselves, on arrival, to the Secretary of the S. S. Union, Mr. S. B. Stoddard, 87 Front street, corner of Clay, up stairs.

You will please invite your pastors and friends to join in this Convention.

In case neither Superintendents or Teachers can attend, we hope some friend may be substituted, who will present the report; and in case no delegate can come, that it will be forwarded by mail, to the Secretary.

J. W. McKEE, *Pres't S. S. Union.*
S. B. STODDARD, *Sec'y* " "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. R. Rollinson, John Reynolds, W. K. Osborne, W. R. Wadsworth, R. P. Spier, W. H. Coddington, Willard Leonard, H. P. Coon.

The Report is to embody the following particulars:

Name; connection and location of the school; when organized; studies of the school; whole number of male and female scholars at the time of organization; number of male and female teachers; average attendance of male scholars at the present time; number of female; number of male teachers; number of female teachers; number in the Bible classes; number at teachers' meetings; number of volumes in the library: number of Sabbath School papers; conversions, if any; deaths, if any.

John A. Collins, Esq. will lecture at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance next Sabbath, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

MARRIED.

In this city April 17th, by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Andrew J. Chase, to Miss Dora C. Pinkham, all of this city.

In Sacramento, April 17th, Mr. John C. Wahl, to Miss Amanda Abbott, late of Vicksburg Miss.

At Washington, O. C., March 4th, by the Rev. Mr. French, Rev. Dr. John McCarty, of Fort Vancouver, Oregon, to Miss Susanna Williams Stetson of Charleston Mass.

In Sacramento, April 21st, Mr. J. L. Gibson to Miss Nancy Jenks, the former of Forbstown, and the latter of Brownsville.

DIED.

In this city, 20th inst, Dr. Edmond D Hammond, late of the U S Mint, aged 35 years.

In this city, April 19th, of disease of the heart, Jacob M Vermilyea, of New York, aged 18 years.

In this city, on Sunday, April 20th, at 7½ P M, Mr Peter D Parmerton, formerly of Oneida county, N. Y., aged 30 years.

At Sancelito, April 20th, at 12 o'clock, of asthma, Capt W A Richardson, aged about 70 years. Capt. R. has been in this country for many years, and was Captain of this port in 1835. He was much respected by all who knew him, and leaves a family and many friends to mourn his loss.

In Upper Placerville, April 18th, Isaac B. Vernon, Esq. aged about 38 years.

The subject of this notice was born in Rockingham Co., N C. He came to California, in the year 1850. Being possessed of a most amiable disposition, from the time he landed upon these shores until the day of his death, he was surrounded by a multitude of friends, whose appreciation of his worth was evinced by their acts of kindness shown him during his illness, and whose regret at parting with one who was so dear to them, was manifested by the tears of sorrow which flowed so freely around his grave. The confidence reposed in him by all classes was unlimited. But it was not in the secular walks of life that he was most beloved. As a devoted follower of Christ, he was dear to every true Christian. Although connected with the Baptist denomination, he was free from anything like sectarianism. He loved the *true christian*, by whatever name he was called. He was also a zealous advocate of the cause of temperance, and an honorable member of the Division of Sons in this place at the time of his death.

But, alas! he has gone. The community have lost a valued citizen, the temperance cause a faithful advocate, the widow and orphan a true friend, and the church a worthy and much beloved brother. His voice will never again be heard in the social circle, or in the prayer and conference meetings—it is hushed in death. We mourn his loss: but not as those who have no hope. He was prepared to die. During his sickness, which lasted about four weeks, he appeared perfectly reconciled to the will of God, but often remarked to his brother, that he desired to depart and be with Christ.—His funeral was numerously attended. A very able and solemn discourse was preached by Rev Wm Hurlbert of the Methodist Church.

"Dearest brother thou hast left us;
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

J. L. Roberts.

PIONEER NURSERY, ALAMEDA.

This Nursery took the First Premium at the State Fair for 1855 held at Sacramento.

A. H. Myers, at the Pioneer Nursery Alameda,
Has on hand, for the Market this season at reduced prices,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BUDDED AND GRAFTED FRUIT TREES, VINES, ETC.
EMBRACING
APPLES—50 Best varieties, from 1 to 3 years old.
PEACH—20 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.
PEAR—10 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old,
CHERRY—10 Best varieties, from 1 to 2 years old.
Also, Almond, Fectarine, Plum, Apricot, Fig Trees, Grape Vines, Current, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes. Four best varieties o Strawberry Plants.
and Ornamental Shrubbery.

TERMS CASH—On sales made at the Nursery, a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made. Orders promptly attended to. A. H. MYERS, Proprietor.
☞Alameda, is 8 miles from San Francisco, and 4 miles south of Oakland. nov9 3m

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO., General Agency and Employment Office.—The Young Mens' Christian Association, with a view to facilitate the finding of employment for all who are in need of it, and also to protect from imposition, have authorized the undersigned to open an Employment Office under their supervision. Applications are received for clerks and others in confidential positions, for teachers of schools and private teachers, for mechanics and farm hands, for seamstresses, day laborers, cooks, nurses and servants, both male and female, and also for Chinese help. All persons wishing to employ will readily appreciate the advantages which this office possesses for answering their wants in the most satisfactory manner.

ORDERS from the country promptly attended to, Bills collected, Houses rented, Loans negociated, &c.

Refer to W. G. Badger, President Ass'n, E. W. Playter, Sec'ry, or to any other member of the Young Mens' Christian Association.

Our Rooms are adjacent to the rooms of the Association, ocer the Piaza Market. GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.
mar6-3m

CLOTHING.

Per LATE ARRIVALS From NEW YORK.

CASES of new style of fancy Cassimere Pants;
Cases of plain and fancy Satinett Pants;
Cases of Linen Duck and Cottonade Pants;
Cases of black cloth frock and business Coats;
Cases of demin Overalls and Jumpers;
Cases of light grey Flannel Overshirts;
Cases of Linen check Shirts;
Cases of white L B Shirts;
Cases of grey and wh Mer Shirts & Drawers;
Cases of Cotton and Wool Socks;
Bales of Blue and scarlet Blankets

In addition to the above we have a great variety of Goods in our line too numerous to mention, selected by one of the firm now in New York, which will be sold at the lowest market rates, by the package or single dozen; to which we invite the early attention of buyers

JENNINGS & BREWSTER,
Granite store, No 72 Battery street,
april6-3mos San Francisco

M S BUCKELEW V B READ

BUCKELEW & READ.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, 205 Clay street, Plaza Goods delivered in any part of the city without charge
apr 10 1m

THE CELEBRATED GERMAN TONIC —AND— AROMATIC BITTERS.

An infallible Remedy for
JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.&c.

And an Elegant, Salubrious and Wonderful RESTORATIVE, in all DISEASES of the STOMACH and DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

VIRTUES OF THE GERMAN BITTERS.

In all diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, the German Tonic and Aromatic Bitters surpass any medicine that has ever been devised. By a peculiar process of German chemistry, they possess the power of warming and invigorating the functions of the Stomach, while they diminish the feverish sensibility of the nerves and fibre.

They fortify and strengthen a weak stomach, and quickly dissipate all unpleasant pains and symptoms. They calm spasmodic action; and, in a word, remove, with astonishing power, all the disorders occasioned by weakness and debility, provided the patient be not afflicted with indissoluble organic obstructions.

These Bitters are highly esteemed in the West Indies and Southern part of the United States, for nourishing and invigorating the nervous system, and acting as a general restorative on debilitated constitutions arising from bilious complaints contracted in warm climates.

They are pre-eminently efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, and all consumptive habits. They purify the blood, ease the most unpleasant sensations in the stomach, promote a gentle warmth and perspiration. They are delightfully aromatic to the taste and smell; agreeably stimulating and stringent in their action on the fibres of the stomach; giving that proper tension and activity to these delicate organs which good digestion requires.

Prepared only, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist, corner Clay and Dupont streets, San Francisco; and at retail by Druggists generally throughout this State and Oregon.

FAMILY DRUG STORE.

SAMUEL ADAMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, corner of Clay and Dupont streets, San Francisco.

One of the largest assortments of Drugs, Chemicalr, and approved Medicines that can be found, and constantly increasing by direct importation.
Ships' Medicine Chests Replenished. a3tf

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF POWDERS Compounds.—Tinctures, Pills, Syrups, Conserves, and Herbs, put up by celebrated Thompsonian dealers in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.
For sale by Samuel Adams, at the Family Drug Store, N E corner Clay and Dupont Streets a3tf

HOMOEPATHIC MEDICINES.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, FRESHLY prepared by an experienced Homoepathist and for sale
By Samuel Adams, Druggist,
a3tf Corner of Clay and Dupont streets.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

— MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF —
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips,
Collars, Saddle Ware, &c.
NO. 82 BATTERY STREET,
Between Commercial and Sacramento streets,
C. MAIN, } E. H. WINCHESTER, } San Francisco.

N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to..Good assortment Concord Stage Harness...Stage Stocks and Lashes, of the best quality, constantly on hand. ap3tf

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,

No. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale,
Bleached Sperm, Polar, Lard and China
OIL,
IN CASKS, BARRELS, AND CASES!
TANNERS' OIL IN BBLS.
NEATSFOOT OIL IN BBLS. & CASES.

Camphene and Burning Fluid, in cases.
Alcohol, 80 to 95 per ct., in bbls and cases.
Camphene and Oil Wicking, of all kinds.
Candle Wicking, and Platted Wick for Soda Ash and Pot Ash, [Star Candles.
Bar Soap and Oil Soap.

☞Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. F. KNOX & CO.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

PLOWS, Plow Points, Spades, Shovels, Harrows.
SYTHES and Sneaths, Grain Cradles, Horse Rakes.
THRESHERS, (2 to 8 horse) Garden, Canal, and Brick Barrows.
WAGONS, (2 to 8 horse,) Carts, Drays, Ox Yokes.
OX BOWS, Churns, Hoes, Gin Geering for hoisting.
CHAIN PUMP WHEELS, Cranks and Shafts.
PLATFORM SCALES, Counter Scales, Bathing Tubs.
Together with a general assortment of Farming Implements.
For sale by
J. D. ARTHUR,
mh20 Washington street, near Davis.

REMOVAL.

FOR THE ACCOMODATION of THEIR numerous customers, the
NOISY CARRIER'S
Book and Stationery Company,
HAVE REMOVED
TO HOWARD'S NEW FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,

Having one entrance on Battery street, one door from Long Wharf, and one entrance on Long Wharf, one door from the corner of Battery street. The numbers are
97 Battery street, and 64 and 66 Long Wharf.

From the great increase in their business facilities, and the amount of NEW GOODS just received, they feel confident they can attend to the wants of their old friends and customers, together with the wants of such new friends and customers as choose to honor them with their patronage, in a most satisfactory manner.

CHAS. P. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

TO LET,
The store formerly occupied by them. Possession given immediately. m20tf

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

DEPARTURE FROM PACIFIC STREET WHARF.
CARRRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
October 1st, 1855
STEAMER NEW WORLD, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR,
STEAMER ANTELOPE, Captain E A POOLE,
STEAMER CONFIDENCE,
STEAMER WILSON G HUNT,
STEAMER HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E C M CHADWICK,
STEAMER J BRAGDON, Captain THOS SEELY,
STEAMER URILDA, Captain E Z CLARK,
STEAMER CORNELIA, Captain E CONKLIN.

One of the above Steamers will leave Pacific Street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P M, (Sundays excepted,) for
SACRAMENTO AND STOKTON,
Connecting with light draft Steamers for
MARYSVILLE,
COLUSA and
RED BLUFFS.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, corner Jackson and Front sts.
oct5 tf SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

Through Boats for Marysville.

FROM this date the following Steamers will run through to MARYSVILLE:
STEAMER
HELEN HENSLEY,
Capt. CHADWICK,
ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
STEAMER J. BRAGDON,
Capt. POLK,
ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
Leaving Pacific Wharf at 4 P. M.. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to SAM'L J. HENSLEY,
ap17-tf Corner Jackson and Pacific sts.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

The market still continues in an unsettled state. The present prices of most descriptions of merchandise are merely nominal without any important sales having been made from first hands. Within the last few days, the jobbers have experienced some improvement in trade, and it is generally expected that business will, in a few weeks, be quite active.

BOOTS AND SHOES—
Well assorted Invoices of Seasonable Goods—cost and charges........
BREAD—
Pilot Bread in bbls. ℔ lb..........6
Navy in bbls..........5 1-2
Crackers in tins..........8 @ 10
BROOMS—
Eastern, per dozen..........3,00 @ 4,00
CANDLES—
Sperm ℔ lb..........42½
Adamantine..........26 @ 28
COFFEE—
Java..........12 1-2
Manilla..........11 @ 12
Rio..........12 1-2 @ 13
CORDAGE—
Manilla, American made..........16
Tarred do do..........15
Bale Rope do do..........
COAL—
Lackawana..........18
Cumberland..........26,50
DRY GOODS—
Clothing, Full Stock, paying about cost and charges..........
Blankets cost and charges..........
Brown Sheetings..........8 @ 8½
do Drillings..........8½ @ 9
Bleached Shirtings..........8 @ 12½
Cotton Duck, No. 1 to 5..........26
do do No. 6 to 10..........28
FLOUR AND MEAL—
Gallego & Haxall..........14,00 @ 15,00
Domestic..........10,00 @ 10,50
Corn meal, half bbls..........3,25
FRUITS & PRESERVES—
Apples, dried..........11
Peaches do Chile..........25 @ 30
Currants, Zante..........25
Pie fruits, ass'td per doz..........4,50
Ass'td Preserves..........5 1-2 @ 6
Fresh Fruits, in tins..........5 1-2 @ 6
Brandy Fruits, qts..........5,00 @ 6,00
Figs, Smyrna..........18
Raisins per box, layer..........5,50
Almonds,..........15 @ 18
Walnuts, English..........06
Lobsters, in lb tins..........4,50
Turkey, do do..........8,00
Chickken, do..........8,00 @ 8,50
GRAIN—
Barley,..........3½
Wheat..........3¾
Oats..........4
GUNNY BAGS—
In bales..........16
do bundles..........15
GUNPOWDER—
Am. Blasting..........6,50
HARDWARE—
Shovels, Ames' L H bright....10,00 @ 11,00
Picks, Collins'..........10,00 @ 12,00
HONEY—
American, 2lb tins, ℔ doz..........4,50
IRON—
Scotch Pig, per ton..........40,00 @
LUMBER—
Eastern Lumber..........75,00 @
Shingles, Eastern..........5,00 @ 6,00
Redwood Lumber..........35,00 @ 40,00
Oregon do..........30,00 @ 35,00
LEAD—
Sheet Lead..........9
Lead Pipe..........@ 10½
White Lead pure..........10 @ 10¼
LIME AND CEMENT—
Cement, Rosendale..........@ 2,75
Lime..........5,00
OILS—
Linseed, boiled ℔ gal..........@ 1,30
Sperm, crude..........1,00
Olive, in bottles..........4,50
Turpentine..........@ 72½
POTATOES—
California..........3 1-2
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES—
Beef, mess bbl..........18,00
Pork, clear, bbls..........27,00
do mess..........26
Bacon Ex. Clear..........15½
Hams, in brine..........15
Lard, in 10 lb tins..........20
do 20 lb do..........16 1-2
do in kegs..........18
Butter new Eastern..........44 @ 45
Cheese, do..........15
do California..........20
Sugar, Crushed..........12½
do New Orleans..........11
do Manilla..........8½ @ 9
do China, No 1..........9
Soap, Castile, ℔ lb..........12
do Brown..........8
Saleratus, per lb..........7
Cream Tartar..........32½
Oysters, per doz..........8,00 @ 10,00
Tea, Gunpowder ℔ lb..........40 @ 45
do Imperial & Hyson,..........40
SYRUP—
East Boston..........95
SALT—
Fine, 20lb bags..........33
do 10lb bags..........17½
do 5lb do..........10 @ 11
SPICES—
Assorted, cost and charges,..........
Yeast Powder, Preston & Merrill's, per gross..........28,00
TIN PLATES—
Plates, I C coke..........13,00
do I X charcoal..........14,00

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS

JOHN PARROTT. WALTER B. COMSTOCK.

PARROTT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 129 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Exchange at sight in sums to suit, on
Howland & Aspinwall..........New York.
webster Bank..........Boston.
Lafayette Banking Co,..........Cincinnati.
L. A. Benoist & Co..........St. Louis.
Matheson & Co..........London.
Jacker, Torre & Co..........Mexico.
Torre, Knight & Co..........Mazatlan.
U. S. Treasury Transfer Drafts payable in New York and Boston, in sums of $2,500 and upwards, at 3 per cent premium payable in American coin. apr10-tf

TO SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, &C. For sale, at the manufacturer's price, a THEODOLYTE, LEVEL and COMPASS combined, made by Michael Dowling, Newark, N J—Apply to Samuel Adams.
a3tf Corner of Clay and Dupont streets.

SAN JOSE NURSERY.

L. PREVOST,
Has on hand for the Market this Season, at very
Reduced Prices,
☞ 100,000 ☜
BUDDED AND GRAFTED
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, ETS.,
EMBRACING

Apple,	55 best varieties, from 1 to 3 years old,					
Pear,	59 do	do	do	1 to 3	do	do
Peach,	45 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Apricot	8 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Plum,	14 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Cherry,	10 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Grapevines	20 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Strawberry,	8 do	do	do	1 to 2	do	do
Rose bushes	95 do	do	do	1 to 3	do	do

Also, Almond, Nectarine, Fig, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry Bushes; Greenhouse Plants and Ornamental Shrubbery.

☞TERMS CASH—Orders promptly attended. Direct to L. PREVOST, San Jose City. Jan10-3m
Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, gratis.)

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a full assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, among which are
Onion—Yellow, White and Red
Beets of all the varieties,
Carrot— do Radish— do
Lettuce— do Cauliflower— do
Cabbage— do Cucumber— do
Melon— do Turnip— do

And all the varieties of other seeds. Rare varieties of Peas and Beans, Grass Seeds,—Timothy, Clover, Lucerne, Lawn, Orchard, Rye and Red Top.

Flower Seeds and Dutch Bulbs and Bulb Glasses, Herb seeds, and Shaker Herbs, Locust and other forest tree seeds, Birds Seeds, etc. etc., being the best assortment in the State.

I. M. MOORE & CO.,
Jan10-3m 110 California St.

CODINGTON & TABER,

GROCERS, NO. 110 KEARNY STREET,
— Have on hand —
CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.—A fine assortment and very choice qualities now on hand. Also,
Old Gov't Java, Rio, and other Coffee in grain also Fresh Ground daily, for sale in quantities to suit.

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Verplank and McMullin, 65 Front street
Macondray & Co, 62 Sansome street.
Bond and Hale, 63 and 65 Sansome st.
Lent, Newell, & Co 115 Battery street.
Bray & Bros, Commission Merchants, 97 Front.
F A Foster, 30 Front street.
Stowell & Stoddard, Brokerage and Commission, 87 Front.
C A Gillingham, 79 Washington st.
G P Loucks, Com and Produce, No 6 Clay, near East.
J T McDougal, 167 Sansome st
William H Dow, Davis st between California and Pine
Sherman and Dutton, Hay Dealers, cor Stewart and Mission

BLACKSMITHS.
Beeching and Post, 35 Pine st. btween Battey and First.
Nelson & Doble, Pine street bet Battery and Front.
Sims and Fraser, Blacksmithing, Oregon st. near Front.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS & UPHOLSTERY
Frank Baker, 102 and 112 Clay street.
Hurgren & Shindler, Furniture, Bedding, 169 Jackson.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF CLOTHING.
W G Badger, 95 Battery street.
D L Ross and Co, Clothing, 113 Battery st.
Janson, Bond & Co, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, cor Battery and Clay sts.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF BOOTS & SHOES.
Knight. Harmon & Childs, corner Battery and Richmond.
J W Morrison, Importers and Jobbers, 91 Battery.
J B Roberts and Co, 102 Battery street.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.
Sigrist Bro's, Tin sheet-iron ware and stoves, 116 Kearney st
N. Lecomte, Stoves a d Tin ware, worker in Tin and Shee Iron, 59 Clay st.
W F Camp, Saw Maker and Repairer, large Circular Saws Gummed and Straightened, Montgomery near cor Pacific.
Hawley & Co, Importers and Dealers Hardware, cor California and Battery sts.
J H allcck & Co, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 99 Sansome st.
W Grattan, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, Sacramento near Montgomery.
J D Hunt & Co, Hardware, corner Battery and Merchant
Fitzgerald & Co, Importers and Jobbers, 112 Battery st.
J W Britton, Hardware, Stoves and Sheet Iron, 60 Sacramento.
DeLong, McNeil & Co, Hardware and Mining Tools, 63 Battery street.
W M Rockwell, Hardware Dealer, 108 Battery street.
Reay & Johnson, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, 41 Battery street.
Isaac N. Gregg, Coppersmith and Sheet-iron Worker, cor. Market and First sts.
Hubbard & Co, Stove Dealers, 117 Sansome street.
O V Sawyer & Co, Hardware and Shoe Findings, 105 Front.
Benchley & Co. Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 62 Battery

FOUNDRIES.
Goddard and Co., Pacific Foundry and Machine Shop, First st, between Mission and Howard.
Thomas Snow, Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Market Square cor Bush and Market sts.

STENCIL CUTTER.
F M Trueworthy, Stencil Cutter, Iron Buildings, cor Sansome and California sts

UNDERTAKER.
J w whaling, 161 Sacramento street

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
Bordwell & Co, Pine st, bet Battery and Sansome.
A R Wells, Stair Builder, 196 Sansome st.

CONFECTIONERY.
Mercer and Bernheim, Confectioners, 126 Kearney st
G Mitchler, Confectionery, 251 Washington st, near Stockton

BAG FACTORIES.
Greenwood & Co, 62 Sansome st. bet. Calafornia and Pine.
C L North, Machine Sewing 145 Sansome st.

MARKETS.
Plaza Market, stall 12, Conant & Bailey, Butter Eggs, etc
" " 13, Waters and Co Produce Dealers
" " I, M Richardson, Dealer in Vegetables
Washington Market 64, S P Whitman & Co., Butter, Eggs.
Pacific Market, A Thompson, Game and Poultry Dealer.
Golden Gate Market, Davis st. John A May, Meats etc.

BAKERIES.
Mission Street Bakery, Boyd & Miller 139 Mission n First st
New York Bakery, Kauce & Thompson, 160 Kearney.

HOTELS and RESTAURANTS.
Empire State Dining Saloon, 144 Clay st, betwean Montgomery and Sansome, Jas. Pritchard, proprietor.
Walton House, Walton & Smith cor. Battery and Vallejo sts
Bay State House 68 Front st below Com L Dickerman,
St Charles Hotel, Baxter and Stevens, First st near Market
Hendrickson's Dining Saloon, 74, 76, 78 and 80 Commercial and 111 Clay street.
Ice Cream Saloon, Clay st opposite the Plaza, C. P. Scovel.
Rassette House, corner Bush and Sansome sts.
Keystone Temperance House, Jackson st, below Davis.
Crescent City Hotel, Sansome, extending fm Clay to Commercial
Clinton Hotel, 87 and 89 Pacific st, bet Battery and Sansome
What Cheer House, R B Woodward, 119 Sacramento st.
Susquehanna House, Savage & Hornstrom, 172 Battery.
Albion House, G D Hagar, 40 Montgomery.
Aldens' Restaurant, 150 & 152 Clay st.
Oriental Hotel, A. Richardson, cor Battery and Bush sts.
Railroad House, Haley & Thompson, 48 Comerc'l and 87 Clay
Tehama House, G W Frink, corner California and Sansome.
Wilson's Exchange, W. W. Estabrook, 71 Sansome street.
Central Hotel, R Savage, 229 Clay st, cor Waverly Place.
Jackson Street House, 5 Jackson st. betw'n East and Drum, J. Smith, proprietor.
Boarding House, Mr. Baxter, 26 Battery street, near Pine.

BATHS.
San Francisco Baths, and Hair Dressing Saloon 180 Washington st. J. Grief Proprietor.
Md. A O Toole's, Hair Restorative, 145 Sacramento street.
Montgomery Baths, Hair Dressing, Shaving and Shampooing Saloon, opposite Montgomery Block.

OIL AND CAMPHENE.
Stott Co, Camphene, Lamps, Globes, cor 126 Sansome st.

DENTISTS.
Cole & Finney, corner Clay and Kearney.

LAWYERS.
H I Thornton, 136 Sacramento st.
James D Thornton, 136 Sacramento st.
H B Janes, Attorney at Law, cor Merchant and Montgom'y
Wm K Osborn, Attorney at Law, 134 Montgomery street.
E O Crosby, Attorney at Law, No 7 Court Block, Clay st.

Millinersand Dress Makers.
Mrs R Cooke, Millinery, Fancy Goods, 181 washington st

SADDLERY ETC.
Main & Winchester, Saddlery harness, etc, 82 Battery.

GROCERIES.
W F Boardman and Co. Family Groceries, 88 Kearny st
Howe & Co, Grocers, 116 Sansome street.
Codington & Taber, 110 Kearny st, bet California and Pine.
Bucklew & Co, Family Groceries, 205 Clay street, Plaza.
R McKee and Co, 48 Front st.

FLOUR AND FEED STORES.
Clinton Steam Flouring Mill Co's Depot, 13 Washington st bet Front and Davis.
W B Peake, Flour Dealer, Washington bt Front and Davis
Samuel Pillsbury, Hay, Oats, Barley, Bran, 116½ Sansome st

PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES.
Dr Ayres, 230 Washington st.
Dr Colt, 235 Washington st.
United States Drug Store, cor of Pine and Kearny st.
L H Bailey, 200 Clay st Apothecary store

AGRICULTURAL.
J D Arthur, Agricultural Tools, 3 Washington st.

WOOD AND COAL.
John Rudman, Corner of Market and Front Streets.
John Lewis, Wood and Coal Yard, 21 Washington st, below Davis.

COOPERAGE.
Patrick Skehen & Jas. Wilkinson, Battery st b Green a Union
R W Gunn's Cooperage, Oil Casks, Barrels, 153 California st.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Savage & Harrison, House, Sign, Painters, 6 Brenham Place
W O Andrews, Real Estate Agent, 13 Wells Building Clay cor Montgomery st.
Ramsay and Bergson Carpenters and Builders, 69 Merchant,
Abernethy, Clark and Co East st bet Market and Mission.
C H Hudson, California Mustard depot cor Front a Pine sts.
John C Ayres, Brass Foundry and Lock Factory, Oregon st bet Front and Davis sts
J F Hall and E R Hawley, City Laundry, Stevenson st, near corner of Kearny and Market, office Niantic building.
Alexander Coffin, Inspector of provisions, 164 Front st.
Dilhorn & Co, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, 194 Montgomery st.
Murray, Locksmith, 122 Commercial st.
J Jewett, Age nt B F Palmer's Artificial Leg, 68 Merchant
John Hanna, Market st. Public Stores, Plaster and Cement.
E W Parker, Importers, Powder, Shot and Lead, 127 Front.
Lord & Webb, Blank Books and Stationary, 132 Sansome st.
Farmer, Chase & Co, Chemical Works, 64 Front street

Lucius A. Booth. } C. T. Wheeler.
J. P. & D. W. Kleinhans. } J. L. Barker.

BOOTH & CO.

(Late Kleinhans & Co.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
And dealers in
PROVISIONS AND MINERS' GOODS,
Of every description,
Nos. 200 and 202 J Street,
Between Seventh and Eighth, SACRAMENTO.

H. BLUM'S

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.
103 MONTGOMERY STREET.
Receiving by every steamer, new supplies of the
BEST CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING.
A large assortment of Shirts, of every description; Undershirts, Drawers, Cravats, Etc., Etc. Alexander's Kid Gloves, $1,25 a pair.
☞Particular pains taken to suit Customers.
apr10-tf

CHA'S A. JANSON. CHA'S W. BOND.

JANSON, BOND & CO.,

95 BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
jan 10-6m

JUST PUBLISHED, AND RECEIVED
Per last steamer—BETTS' ADMIRALTY REPORTS, 1 vol. The Admiralty Decisions by the Hon. Samuel R. Betts Judge of the U. S. District Ccurt for the Southern District of New York. The above WORK can be obtained by applying to CHAS. E. BRAYTON, office of "The Pacific," 68 Merchant street, sole Agen cr California. Price, $5 11.
San Franci°co, February 1855. feb 14-tf

MISCELLANEOUS AD'VTS

YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
ORGANIZED JULY, 1853.
President..........WM G BADGER
Recording Secretary..........E W PLAYTER
Corresponding Secretary..........JOSIAH BAON
Librarian..........L P FISHER
Treasurer..........ANDREW MILLER

This Association is designed especially to promote the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the Young Men of San Francisco, and is wholly free from sectarian aims and influences.

THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS.
Over the Post Office, are open every day and evening. Strangers and others are invited to visit our Reading Rooms which are free, and supplied with leading Newspapers and Periodicals from all parts of the United States.

The Library contains about one thousand volumes of Standard, Religious, Historical, and Miscellaneous Works, and is open daily from 3 to 10 P. M., except Sundays—on Sundays from 8 to 10 A. M.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.
The payment of an annual fee of five dollars constitutes an active member, and of three dollars an associate member, under the provisions of the constitution, with all the advantages of the institution, without further dues or payments.

A payment of twenty-five dollars constitutes a life member without further dues. oct19-

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

J. J. LECOUNT, (late Lecount & Strong,) Wholesale and Retail Dealer in BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERIODICALS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc.

Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Has now in store, and offers to the Trade at a slight advance on New York cost, a large and complete assortment of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, in all the different departments of Literature, Standard Poetical, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Works, to which additions are constantly being made.

LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS, comprising all the standard works. A large and well assorted stock will be found constantly in store.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of every description, in various languages. All the new works received as soon as issued from the various publishing houses in the United States.

STATIONERY of all kinds, embracing the finest French, English and American manufacture.

J. J. L. is Special Agent for California, for most Eastern Newspapers and Periodicals, which circulate in this State, among which are the Boston Journal for California, N. O. Delta, Courier des Etats Unis, Cincinnati Commercial, Missouri Republican, N. Y. Herald, Tribune, &c., together with all the other leading papers published in the Atlantic States and Europe.

The Book-Binding, Blank-Book manufacturing, and Lithographic departments connected with the establishment, are as complete as any in the United States, and all orders will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

Special Agents residing in New York and Europe keep the house constantly supplied with every kind of goods pertaining to the trade, and will attend to all orders for rare and valuable Books, not obtainable in this market.

The attention of the Trade is respectfully solicited.
feb28-3m J. J. LECOUNT.

JOHN TAYLOR,

32 Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Druggists, Chemical and Confectioners' GLASS-WARE.
Perfumery in all its Varieties.
DRUGGISTS AND LIQUOR LABELS.
—ALSO—
SODA-WATER BOTTLES, CORKS AND TWINE.

N. B. J. T. is in constant receipt of the above articles direct from the manufactories in the Eastern States and Europe, and is prepared to furnish his customers in quantities to suit, and at the lowest market rates. July 1 3m

Phoenix Works.



JONA KITTRIDGE,
(Successor to J. H. HAYWOOD,)
Manufacturer of Fire-proof Doors, Shutters, VAULTS, &c. &c.
Battery, near Pacific street,....San Francisco.

☞N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to
A large assortment of Second-hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, for sale at very low rates.
mh20-6m

WATCHES!

DIAMONDS!
—AND—
FINE JEWELRY.
—ALSO—
SILVER WARE!
To be had of
JOHN W. TUCKER,
No. 125 MONTGOMERY ST.,
FOR ONE HALF THE PRICE THEY CAN
mh20] BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.

CODINGTON & TABER,

GROCERS, NO. 110 KEARNY STREET,
— Keep constantly on hand —
Assorted Pie Fruits in cases of one doz
Assorted Preserved Fruits for desert
Assorted Jellies and Jams
Fresh Peaches, Strawberries, Whortleberries, &c.,
all in quantities to suit families.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

MEDICINES for DISEASES of HORSES Sheep, Smine, Dogs, and other Domestic animals, prepared from the most effective and successful receipts, and sold by SAMUEL ADAMS,
Druggist and Apothecary,
ap3tf Corner of Clay and Dupont streets.

TYPE! TYPE! Don't Loose Your Clean Linen—A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used, Also, a few Stencil Letter of various sizes,
Noisy Carrier's Book and Stationery Co
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
dec-13-1y San Francisco.

SLATES.

ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES. LITHOGRAPHIC Prints, Maps, Charts, Custom House Blanks, Inkstands, Accordeons, Chessboards, Chinese Kites, Playing Cards, Letter Weights, Calendars, Bill-Head Boxes, Pen Racks, Newspaper Files, Letter Clips, etc. etc.
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIOERY CO-
dec-13-1y Cor. Battery st. & Long Wharf San Francisco

REMOVAL.

JANSON, BOND & CO., Importers & Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Have removed their stock to
95 BATTERY, CORNER OF CLAY STREET,
Where they will be happy to wait on their friends. They have in store and constantly arriving—

India, Dwight, Stark & Salmon Fall Brown Drills;
Appleton, Howard, Nashua Extra and Utica Brown Sheetings;
Laconia, Ameskeag's and other Bleached Drills;
7-8, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 & 10-4 Bleached Sheetings, various brands.
Thorndyke, Lehigh, Mohawk and other Tickings;
Jewett City, Webster and Lancaster Denims;
Keystone, Jewett City and Octnora Stripes;
Merrimac, Cocheca, Conestoga and Allen's Print;
Blue and Orange, Blue and White, Green & Orange do;
Cotton Duck, various brands, from No 000 to 10;
Matheson, Howard, Bear and Potomac Raven Ducks;
Cambrics, Checks, Cottonades and Jeans;
Ginghams, Lawns, Chints and other Dress Goods;
Flannels, Cassimeres, Coatings and Linens;
Cotton Hose, Socks, Shirts, Overalls;
White, Blue and Scarlet Blankets, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, &c.

And a large and well assorted stock of Miscellaneous Dry Goods, which they offer low and on the most advantageous terms.
At their new stand,
95 Battery Street, Corner of Clay,
mh20-3m San Francisco.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS,
Southwest Corner of Battery and Clay Streets.
DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

Van Vleck, Read & Drexel,	New York.
J. W. Clark & Co.,	Boston.
Drexel & Co.,	Philadelphia.
Johnston, Brothers & Co.,	Baltimore.
A. J Wheeler Esq.,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Haskell & Co.,	Exchange Bank, St Louis, Mo.
A. D. Jones, Esq, Cashier,	Pittsburg, Pa.
A. D. Hunt & Co,	Louisville, Ky.
J. S. Lyell,	Detroit, Mich

ALSO—EXCHANGE ON
LONDON,
Frankfort on the Maine, } Germany.
Stuttgart, }

Purchase Certificates of deposit, and other Exchange, at current rates, and transact a general Banking Business.
F M DREXEL, Philadelphia
P SATHER, } San Franc
E W CHURCH, }
je27tf

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FIRST STREET,

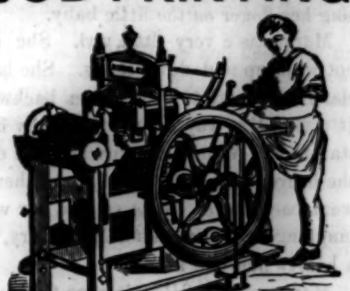
BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD.



Grateful to our numerous friends for their liberal patronage, and determined to meet the increasing demand for Castings and Machinery, we are constantly making additions to our Extensive Works. Among these is a
POWERFUL STEAM HAMMER,
which enables us to execute the largest and heaviest forge work, cheaper than any other establishment in the city; and we can, with the greatest confidence, announce to the public the
Best Foundry and Machine Shop
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

☞Our patrons shall ever find us thorough in our work, fair in our dealings, and moderate in our prices.
☞With the largest assortment of Patterns, and new ones constantly making, we can execute orders on the shortest notice, for
STEAM ENGINES,
HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE;
QUARTZ MILLS, OF EVERY MODEL,
—AND—
STAMPERS OF WHITE IRON,
Superior to any other for this use, and imported only by ourselves.
MINING PUMPS OF ALL KINDS,
FLOURING MILLS,
Gang, Sash Mulay, and Circular Saw Mills,
SHINGLE MACHINES, Cutting 24,000 per day, and more Perfectly than any in use.
Car Wheels and Axles, of all dimensions; Building Fronts; Round, Square, and Fluted Columns, Balcony Railings, Horse Powers, Stove and Plow Castings, Retorts, Grate Bars, Range Plates, Boiler Fronts, Water Backs, Wheelbarrow Wheels, Smut Mills, Sash Weights, Brass Work, and, indeed, Castings and Machinery of every description, whatever.
☞All Work Warranted According to Order.☜
Orders from the Country, by Express or otherwise, with a remittance, or satisfactory reference, will be promptly filled.
mh27tf. GODDARD & CO.

JOB PRINTING.



THE PACIFIC
BOOK, NEWSPAPER,
— AND —
JOB PRINTING OFFICE
IS NOW PERMANENTLY LOCATED ON
Washington St.
Between Sansome and Battery, (Hutton & Co's Building)
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

This establishment is well provided with all the necessary materials, including three of the best machine Presses, for the rapid execution of every kind of letter-press printing, and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. feb 7–tf

MELODEONS, PIANOFORTES, VIOLINS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
172 Washington St.
FROM ATWILL SAN FRANCISCO

The Musical World is invited to examine the very extensive Stock of Musical Goods now on hand.—Pianofortes, and every other description of Instruments of the first quality, and so warranted, fresh strings for Guitars, Violins, ets., ets, constantly arriving from Europe and the Atlantic cities.

Repairing and tuning attended to with care and dispatch.

Popular and fashionable Sheet Music received by each steamer; Fancy Goods, Tays, Canes, Flags, Baskets, Boxing and Fencing Gloves and Foils, Billiard Balls, Cue Leather and Wax in great variety. Bird Cages of every pattern and size. Stationery, Statuary and Perfumery, for sale at wholesale or retail at the establishment long known as
ATWILL & CO.,

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIOERY CO.

Cor. Long Wharf and Battery Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.



TERMS CASH.

N. C. B. & S. Co., Importers and Dealers in Books and Stationery, both Foreign and Domestic, and everything in the line, would call the attention of all News Agents, Expressmen, and ooksellers, to the following list of Magazines and Newspapers, which we will furnish with dispatch together with Books, Stationery, late publications, Novels and in fact anything at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. All orders will be answered promptly and must be prepaid or franked by Postmaster.

Harpers Magazine,	Knickerbocker Magazine,
Godey's "	Blackwood's "
Graham's "	Illustrated " of art.
Putnam's "	National "
Leslie's Gazette of Fash.,	Leslie's N. Y. Journal,
N. Y. Herald, Cal. edit'n	Boston Traveller,
" Tribune " "	" Know Nothing,
" Times, " "	" Olive Branch
" Police Gazette	" Yankee Blade,
" Sunday Atlas,	" " Privateer,
" " Times,	" Waverly Magazine,
" " Dispatch,	" Pilot,
" " Courier,	" Flag of Union,
" " Mercury,	" Star S. Banner,
" Pick,	" True Flag,
" Picayune,	" Ballou,s Pictorial,
" Dutchman,	" Life in Boston,
" Clipper,	Louisville Journal,
" Home Journal,	Portland Transcript,
" N. Y. Citizen	Baltimore Sun,
New Bedford Mercury,	American Union,
N. Y. America's Own,	Phil'a Dollar Newspaper,
" Scientific Amer.	" Sat. Eve. Post,
" Irish "	" Ledger,
" American Celt,	" N. A. and U. S. Gazette,
" " Courier,	" American Courier,
Ned Buntline's Own,	Baltimore Clipper.
Pittsburg Union,	Albany Switch,
" Dispatch,	" Journal,
" Gazette,	" Atlas,
" Journal,	Detroit Tribune,
Buffalo "	Detroit Free Press,
" Express,	Rochester Republican,
" Courier,	Munroe Co. Democrat,
Cleveland Herald,	Newark Sentinel,
" Plaindealer,	Newburg Telegraph,
Ohio Statesman,	Lowell Journal,
Acadian Recorder, N. S.	Nantucket Inquirer,
Syracuse Star,	" Mirror,
Utica Gazette,	Norwich (Ct.) Tribune,
Weekly Wisconsin,	N. W. (Gazette) Galena,
Blue Hen's Chickens,	Savanah (G. A.) News,
Bangor Courier,	Portsmouth Chronicle,
Washington National Era,	Chicago Democrat,
" Union,	Chicago Journal,
" Intelligencer,	Boston Statesman,
Providence Journal,	Boston Atlas,
Nortland Advertiser,	Hartford Times,
New Haven Register,	Machias Union,
New Haven Palladium,	
Boston Journal,	Missouri Republican
N. Y. Yankee Notions,	Courrier Des Etats Unis,
" Spirit of the Times,	Nashville Courier,
Cincinnati Commercial,	Mississippian,
Natchez Free Trader,	Bath Mirror,
Mobile Advertiser,	Indiana State Journal,
N. Y. Staats Zeitung,	Charleston Mercury,
Galveston News, Texas,	St. Johns Observer,
N. O. True Delta,	Dubuque (Iowa) Express,
" Picayune,	Grand Rapids Enquirer,
Vicksburg Sentinel,	
Littell's Living Age,	Ballou's Magazine,
Panama Star,	Oregon Papers,
Polynesian S. I,	Lower California Papers,
Chinese Papers,	Chilian Papers,
Desert News	Peruvian "
London Diogenes,	Australian Papers
" Punch,	
London Weekly Dispatch,	London Illustrated News,
" " Times,	Dublin Nation.
European "	Liverpool Times,
Bells life in London,	Glasgow Herald.
California Pioneer,	Westminster Review,
Hunt's Merchant Mag.	Edinburg "
London Art Journal,	Bronson's "
London Quarterly,	London Lancet,
North British Review.	

FISHER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF
HATS AND CAPS,
Leaders of Fashion
Corner Montgomery & Commercial Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS widely known and highly popular establishment has become indispensible to the votaries of fashion in this fashionable City. Large numbers of the "*elite*" from all directions daily throng this extensive establishment, to avail themselves of all the great improvements in the *Hatter's Art*. It has come to be well known in this community, that for *gracefulness STYLE*, and *beauty of finish* FISHER & CO'S *HATS are beyond comparison*. Men, women and children don't forget to go to *FISHER CO'S* for a HAT. jan19-3m

NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 176 Clay Street.
LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE, Manufacturers and Importers of Clothing offer at
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
he largest and best Stock of Gents' and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, to be found in California.
Being extensively engaged in Manufacturing we are able to sell good garments at prices to Suit the Times.
All who wish to purchase good Clothing at NEW YORK PRICES, are invited to call.
The particular attention of dealers is directed to the superior advantages we possess for filling their orders punctually and satisfactory.
Gents' and Boys' Clothing made to order in the Latest Style
H. M. LOCKWOOD, N. Y. J. W. HENDRIE, S. F. oct12-tf

NOW IS THE TIME!!

BRONSON BROTHERS,
....OF THE....
BOSTON CHEAP STORE!
No. 147 Washington Street,
Having just received, in addition to their former larg stock, an Invoice of
$20,000 WORTH OF
DESIRABLE CLOTHING
WHICH WAS BOUGHT FOR
CASH,
By their resident Partner in the States are now enabled and determined to offer Goods to their friends and the public at PRICES which
DEFY COMPETITION!
No. 147 Washington Street,
Montgomery Block.
We have also received an invoice of
Ladies' Misses' and Childrens'
SHOES AND GAITERS,
Which we will sell at
COST,
as we intend to close out the Boot and Shoe Business.
feb14-tf BRONSON BROTHERS.

HURRAH! HURRAH

Clothing and Furnishing Goods
NOW OFFERED AT
REDUCED RATES
AT,
The Golden Gate Clothing Warehouse,
Corner Clay and Kearny streets,
AND
No Humbug:
—oo—
WE NOW INTEND TO SELL OUR GOODS FOR CASH; and as an inducement to the public and our riends, we have
Reduced our Goods to New York Prices.
With the facilities we have, and by manufacturing our own goods, we KNOW we can sell
Better Goods at a Less Price
than any house in California, and are demned to do so.
We now have the
Largest Stock in San Francisco
And in addition to our stoc, we have received per last steamer a large assortment of the most Fashionable
Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
And a large invoice ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS—Consisting of
Dressing and Morning Gowns; Smoking Jackets and Caps; Fancy and Plain Sleeve Links; Bosom Studs; Linen Cambric Shirt Ruffles and Wristbands; Embroidered Shirts; Davis & Jones' all Linen and L. B Shirts; Frock and Dress Coats; Plain and Fancy Vests; the Overcoats and Talmas; a few superior Fur Trimmed Overcoats.
Everything in the Line of Furnishing Goods.
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc., etc.
EVERYTHING THAT MAN CAN DESIRE FOR HIS WEARING APPAREL.
We invite ALL to come in and look at our goods, and convince themselves. By examining our CLOTHING, and obtaining the price thereof, that we mean what we have said, we warrant you will not complain of the
PRICE OR QUALITY.
KEYES & CO.,
Corner Clay and Kearny sts.,
Jan17-3m OPPOSITE THE PLAZA.

FURNITURE CARD.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
HOWES & CO.,
TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.
WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL YOUR attention to the REMOVAL of our Stock to the new and spacious Store, No. 128, on Washington Street near Sansome, where, with our large and extensive assortment, we are enabled to suit our patrons to every style and description of Household Furniture from the Finest Rosewood goods to those of Pine.

Our Stock is the Largest, Newest, and Most Varied in the Country. We have the most beautiful Show Room in the State, and with reduced rents and expenses, together with increased facilities for doing business, we are to sell as LOW as any other concern in the City.

To those desirous of furnishing their houses we offer our Card, with a full assurance of our ability to perform all we pretend. HOWES & CO.,
128 Washington street, opposite the Market.
feb21-1m and 77 K street Sacramento.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 193 CALIFORNIA ST.
THIS INSTITUTION first opened Sept. 20th, 1852, and now (it is believed) the oldest SELECT SCHOOL in this city—still embraces in its course of instruction: LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, SPANISH, MUSIC, and all the branches of a finished English Education. A limited number of young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principals. French and Spanish pupils taught to Speak and Write the English Language, with propriety. For particulars, see circulars; or consult the Principals, 193 California street.

MR. & MRS. WILLIAMSON.

P. S.—In this Institution, Professor De Laguna, a highly educated gentleman, from Paris, and eminently successful as a teacher, will from this day conduct the French, Spanish and German Department. mh29-1m*

GEO. E. HIGGINS,
GOLD PEN MANUFACTURER,

S. E. corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
Pens and Cases at New York Wholesale Prices. Single Pens made to order and warranted to suit.
☞Gold Pens Re-pointed !—just as good as new. mh29tf

THOMAS SNOW,

BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS.
At the above Works are Manufactured,
HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE, TUBULAR STEAM BOILERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
At the Shortest Notice and on the most reasonable terms
Particular attention paid to all Orders for Wrought Iron Pipe for Mining and Steam Purposes.
All Work done at the above works, is under the Persona Superintendance of THOMAS SNOW, who has had twenty years experience in New York, Boston and this city as a practical Boiler Maker.
WORKS, on Market Square Corner of Bush and Market Streets Opposite the Oriental Hotel, San Francisco
oct12tf THOMAS SNOW & CO.

The Eyes! The Eyes!! The Eyes!!

Dr. E. H. PARDEE. Oculist.
AFTER A PROTRACTED BLINDNESS OF MORE than five years, DR. PARDEE has made himself thoroughly and scientifically acquainted with all disorders of the EYE, and is now practicing, with universal success, the same treatment by which he was cured.

A WORD OF CAUTION—The EYE is far too precious and delicate an organ to be trifled with or made the subject of random experiments; therefore it would be exceedingly unwise and perhaps dangerous to accept any of the "never-failing cures" that are tendered by the mistaken kindness of all around, for every one offers a specific for diseases of the Eye.

Many patients can be seen daily at the office of Dr. PARDEE, in different stages of recovery.

Office—San Francisco, west of the Plaza, opposite the Plaza Market, one door north of the Poertsmouth House, up-stairs feb7

RATS, COCKROACHES AND FLIES. A thorough Destroyer and Exterminator. Prepared and sold by Samuel Adams.

ECONOMY, THE ROAD TO WEALTH!
OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW

SACRAMENTO
FANCY DYEING & SCOURING Establishment.
—ooo—
The undersigned have opened the Establishment for ing, Scouring and Repairing all kinds of Ladies' and tlemen's Wearing Apparel, Silks, Satins, Merinos, Or Shawls, etc., etc., upon an entirely new principle.
All Work left at the above Establishment will be executed with Neatness and Dispatch.
JACKSON & CO.,
Fifth Street, between J and K, opposite Engine Eureka House.

MISCELLANY.

GUANO ON THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.—All hands concur in stating that each of the Chincha Islands are from five to six miles in circumference, or in all seven square miles of territory, and that the deposit of guano on them is from three feet to two hundred feet deep, and on an average at least fifty feet deep. The specific gravity of this article is stated by as high authority as Dr. Ure to be 100 pounds per cubic foot. Taking, however, 60 pounds as a true basis, there is 261 360,000 tons of guano on these islands alone, exclusive of the Lobos Islands, which probably contain enough more to swell the gross amount to more than 300,000,000 of tons of guano, belonging to Peru, instead of 12,000,000, as her agents would have the American people believe. The present annual consumption of this article is rather less than half a million of tons. If, therefore, the above statement approximates to the truth, there is no reason to apprehend any scarcity of it for at least three hundred years to come from Peru alone.

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD.—It results from an ingenious calculation put forward by Mr. Geo. Dornbusch, that, supposing every individual in a population of thirty millions to take a mouthful of food every day less than he should in time of plenty, say one ounce of flour daily less, the saving would amount to 1,875,000 lbs., or 6,597 sacks of 280 lbs. daily, or to 46,879 sacks weekly, and in the course of one year the consumption would be reduced by 5,437,808 sacks of 280 lbs. each.

COINING BY AIR POWER.—All the gold and silver coins of England are struck by atmospheric pressure, or in other words, the air we breath, coins money. By a complicated arrangement of pneumatic valves, leavers, springs, and other mechanical appliences, the air is made to exert its vast weight in rapid alternations upon a series of piston, which, again connected with the coining presses, carry down the dies upon the pieces of metal to be coined with unerring precision and force.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.—The French Abbe Raynal, in his "History of the British Settlements in America," recounted a remarkable story which implied the existence of a particular law in New England. Some Americans being in company with the Abbe at Paris, questioned the truth of the story, alleging that no such law had ever existed in New England. The Abbe maintained the authority of his history, till he was interrupted by Dr. Franklin, who was present, and after listening for some time in silence to the dispute said:—"I can account for all this. You took the anecdote from a newspaper of which I was, at that time editor: and happening to be very short of news, I composed and inserted the whole story."

GIVE HIM ALL.—An Indian, who heard a sermon in a christian settlement, was much moved by the claim that he should "give all up to God." The duty pressed upon his heart; he returned to his wigwam; he meditated much upon it, and at length solemnly resolved to do what God required. First, he took his rifle, set it apart for the Lord; then his fishing apparatus: then his scanty furniture; then his blankets;—repeating as he set apart each article, "Here, Lord, take that." Finding himself utterly destitute, having given up all, he yet felt that he was forsaken of God, and was in great distress. The darkness of despair came over him. In this, his last extremity, he laid himself upon the alter, saying, "Here, Lord, *take a poor Indian.*" The offering was accepted; and there, alone, bereft of human help or hope, this poor despised savage was delivered from the power of sin, and made an heir of glory. He soon learned to read, and was supplied with a Bible which he made his daily companion; he was happy in solitude, or with christian friends, to whom he often remarked that when he gave himself to the Lord, the Lord gave him "all things."—*Zion's Herald.*

"GOD BLESS SUCH A COUNTRY!"—"A few days since," says Rev. Mr. Damon, seaman's chaplain at the Sandwich Islands, "a pious Finn called upon me for a Testament, with comments. I showed him the volume published by the American Tract Society. On looking at its fair type, neat binding, and beautifully engraved maps, he looked at me with a smile upon his countenance, and when I told him the book was published by a benevolent society in America, he said *God bless such a country!* The expression seemed to gush forth so spontaneous from his grateful heart that I felt indeed that I was honored in being permitted to distribute and sell books so valuable. I have oiten thought of the remark since. It has made me love my native land and the American Tract Society more than ever. I trust, indeed, that this society may continue its benevolent operations, causing the foreigners of all other lands and parts of the world to exclaim, 'God bless such a country!'"

SHOOTING STARS.—There was a man in this city, who of clear nights used to rig up a telescope wherewith to study astronomy at a sixpence a squint.

One night as he was getting under way, I say two Irish gintlemen taking an observation of his movements. Both were policemen.

"Jamey," said one, "what in the wurrled is your fellow after with his machinely."

"Whist, ye spalpeen," whispered the other, "sure and can't ye see that it's an air-gun cannon that he's got. He's afther shooting stars, he is."

"Hadn't we better be getting out of the way thin?" inquired his friend.

"Sure, and it's not us," was the answer. "Didn't ye ever hear of shooting stars?"

By this time the telescope man had arranged his instruments and squinted through it up at the stars. The policemen gazed up likewise in wonder. Just then, by an odd chance, a large meteor shot down the sky.

"Bedad, he hit—he's fetched it down!" cried both the paddies, in a breath. "Sure, and that's the greatest shooting I iver saw in all my life?" But a sense of duty prevailed, and one of them at once, rudely accosted the man of science.

"Ye'll jist stop that now, mister, av ye plase. The night is dark enough now, plinty, an you go on shooting stars at that rate, sorra the man'll find his way about the strate." And the telescope man had to pick up and be off.—*Philadelphia Saturday Eve. Post.*

CELESTIAL MODE OF ESCORT.—On Saturday evening last, says the Placer *Press*, a modern Greek attempted to rob a Chinese camp on Dutch Ravine, but was captured by the long-tailed gentry. They proceeded to tie his hands and feet together, and slinging him on a pole brought him to Auburn, a distance of three miles, in the same fashion that they carry a dead hog. When they arrived at the jail, the man was nearly dead from the painful position in which he had been carried. There being no testimony against him except that of the Chinese, he was discharged.

Telegraphs from India to America.

Various texts of Scripture have been applied to the invention of the telegraph. Prof. Morse himself happily said: "Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world." It is amazing how rapidly these nerves, by which all mankind are brought into connection with civilized Christian countries, like members and organs with the head, are being extended over the earth. The far West and the far East will soon be united. Efforts are being made to connect America and Europe.—Three practicable lines for a wire have surveyed across the Atlantic. The line of electric telegraph now terminating at Constantinople, is about to be extended to British India. The Turkish Government have granted an exclusive concession for a submarine telegraph from the Dardanelles to Alexandria. The cost will be £120,000, and the line could be completed in a year. At the same time proposals are on foot for extending the communication *via* Suez and Aden to Kurrachee, at the mouth of the Indus, where it would connect with the lines already in operation, or in course of construction by the East India Company throughout the various Presidencies. The total length from the Darda-that no man can number, on the day that "one" like Martin Luther or Leung A-fah was born to God on earth! [ORIENTAL.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Mary and Mason. No. 3.

For the Pacific.

THE SORE FINGER.—We left Mary recovering from her grief about her fall.—She kissed her mother, and went down stairs again. Before she reached the bottom of the steps, she was singing a little tune that she made up as she went along. Her words were "Papa's gone to market," "Papa's gone to market," which she repeated over and over again. Sometimes she would forget her song, and stop and look at her reflection in the brass stair-rods. The face in the brass was very small and wide. Mary noticed this but did not ask any questions about it. The baby roused her curiosity. She put her little fingers behind the stair-rod to *feel* the little baby she saw. She wondered that there was none there. She broke off one rod in her investigations and was obliged to content herself by putting her finger *on* the little baby.

Mary was a very little girl. She could not walk up and down stairs. She had to clamber up and to come down backwards. It was in this way she saw the baby in the stair-rods. When she reached the entry, she heard Jane singing in the kitchen and went back there. Jane saluted her with a laughing "good morning Miss Mary," and a hearty hug and kiss.

Mary replied, "Papa's gone to market."

"Has he—what is he going to buy," said Jane, stooping down and looking Mary in the face with a delighted laugh.

"Mary don't know;" then pausing, as if inspired with a new thought, she added, "something to eat."

"That's right Miss Mary—that's just it," said Jane with roguish seriousness and added "and don't you want to go too?"

Mary shook her head to mean yes.

"But you're too little."

"No I'm so big," said Mary holding up her hands as high as she could.

"But your frock is dirty, you could not go to market with a dirty frock."

This logic was too profound for Mary. She looked down and saw the soils upon her dress, which reminded her of her accident, and she said, "Mary fell down," in tones denoting almost pride.

"Where?" said Jane.

"In the yard."

"And did you hurt yourself—come let me see."

Jane sat down and took Mary in her lap, and tried to find a hurt. At length she saw a scratch upon the little finger of her right hand and showed it to Mary. Just then the door bell rang and Jane left the room to go to the door.

Mary did not know that the skin had been rubbed off of her finger. It did not hurt her. She had been more frightened than hurt. When Jane showed her the scratch, she began again to think she was hurt, and would have cried if the door bell had not rung. This startled her, and she was absorbed in watching the bell shake till Jane came back. As she entered the kitchen, she said, "Come Mary let me put on a rag."

"What for?"

"O, that's the way big people do when they get sore fingers."

Mary considered a moment. She thought that if her finger was tied up, every body who saw it would pity her, and she loved to be pitied. She felt somewhat pleased too, to have Jane treat her like an older person. She was not old enough to be aware of having such thoughts; but notwithstanding she had them. After deliberation, she shook her head yes, and seeming pleased, held out her finger, and moved towards Jane. Jane sat watching her and when she began to come, she ran and met the little girl, and taking her from the floor, she hugged and kissed her violently saying 'Bless its little heart, Jane *would* fix its little finger nice." Then she went to a closet and took out a small green bag, and sitting down she stood Mary beside her. Then she turned the contents of the bag into her lap and selected a piece of white muslin. Mary wanted red, but Jane said, "no"—red will make your finger sore—you must always use white." Mary acquiesced.

Jane tore from the white muslin, a strip about as long as her hand, and put back the remainder in the bag again, and hung the bag in its place. Next, she took down her work basket in which she looked for some cotton. She broke off a piece, and then took something white, and drew the cotton across it several times—then she put the white thing away in her basket again. Mary wondered what the white thing was but did not ask tho'. Jane wrapped the muslin round the finger and then wound the cotton outside—then she tied it in a bow—next she kissed the little girl, and talking cheerfully she resumed her work. Mary went to find her mother.

The so called "mischief" of very small children, is often from the same feeling that takes men to the north pole or into the craters of volcanoes—curiosity. It was not "mischief" but incipient reason, that broke off the stair rod in little Mary's hands.

N. C.

List of Post Offices and Post Masters. the State.

JANUARY 1st, 1856.

Name of Office.	County.	Postmasters.
Agua Frio	Mariposa	B P Whitney
Alameda	Alameda	A J Barber
Alamo	Contra Costa	J M Jones
Alvarado	Alameda	H C Smith
Angel's	Calaveras	J C Scribner
Auburn	Placer	James Bowen
Alpha	Nevada	A J Alston
Antioch	Contra Costa	J D Clarke
American Ranch	Shasta	T A Freeman
Aqueduct City	Amador	M S Butler
Belmont	San Francisco	M Flashner
Benicia	Solano	T T Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	B W Worstrom
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jas W Butler
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Bucksport	Humboldt	J Clark
Buckeye	Yolo	J M Chayles
Buckner	Sacramento	James Buckner
Cache Creek	Yolo	A McDonald
Campo Seco	Calaveras	T M Pawling
Camptonville	Yuba	S J Rowley
Cedarville	El Dorado	George Thatcher
Charley's Rancho	Butte	J Evens
Chico	Butte	J Bidwell
Chinese Camp	Tuolumne	M R Graham
Clinton	Nevada	J S Cook
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Goetschins
Columbia	Tuolumne	A A Hunnewell
Colusi	Colusi	William Vincent
Contra Costa	Alameda	Thomas Gallagher
Cordelia	Solano	P O Lamorie
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	Wm Lane
Coloma	El Dorado	R F Davis
Crescent City	Klamath	D C Lewis
Curtisville	Tuolumne	J M Root
Cherokee	Butte	T M Danel
Diamond Springs	El Dorado	J K Shearer
Don Pedro's Bar	Tuolumne	Richard Smith
Double Springs	Calaveras	N T Norcross
Downieville	Sierra	James Gernon
Dry Creek	Yuba	Robert McAdams
Dry Town	Calaveras	J G Sneath
Elizabethtown	Plumas	Lewis Stark
Empire Ranch	Yuba	S Moody
Emory's Crossing	Yuba	J W Everett
Elliot's Ranch	Sacramento	Mr Elliot
Eureka	Humboldt	H W Bean
Fiddletown	El Dorado	Dennis Townsend
Forbestown	Butte	Nathan Plum
Foster's Bar	Yuba	J B Whitcomb
Fremont	Yolo	Jonas Spect
French Camp	San Joaquin	R W Noble
Forest City	Sierra	W Henry
Foreman's Ranch	San Joaquin	S Foreman
Fourth Crossing	Calaveras	A C Bentzhoof
Garrotte	Tuolumne	J H Watts
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Gilroy	Santa Clara	A C Everett
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	Julius Meinhardt
Grafton	Yolo	A Undegraph
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Tuolumne	James D Taber
Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Grand Island	Colusi	Thomas Eddy
Garden Valley	El Dorado	S Stewart
Georgiana	Sacramento	J M Sidwell
Gwin	Mariposa	Wm Laughlin
Hamilton	Butte	R S Patton
Hill's Ferry	Stanislaus	J Hill
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Horsetown	Shasta	G W Baker
Illinoistown	Placer	B Brickell
Indian Diggins	El Dorado	J W Gilbert
Ione Valley	Calaveras	H Alford
Iowa Hill	Placer	J Colgan
Indian Gulch	Mariposa	J M Norton
Jackson	Calaveras	Wm M Bogers
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	G B Keyes
Jamestown	Tuolumne	R A Mascis
Johnson's Ranch	Sutter	W E O'Kear
Cnight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Geo M Dent
Lassen's	Butte	W P Mayhew
Lewiston	Trinity	C Wood
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W B Osburn
Lagrange	Stanislaus	L M Booth
Mariposa	Mariposa	Hiram Togg
Martinez	Contra Costa	O C Coffin
Marysville	Yuba	W P Keyser
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Michigan Bluffs	Placer	P Ditts
Millerton	Maiposa	H Carroll
Mission San Jose	Santa Clara	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	J B McKinney
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Montezuma	Tuolmne	J T Hoyt
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Moon's Ranch	Colusi	George Eastman
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Mountain Springs	Placer	Joel Holland
Mount Ophir	Mariposa	J H Miller
Mountain View	Santa Clara	Jacob Shumway
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Mud Springs	El Dorado	H A Hendee
Murphy's	Calaveras	A H Stevens
McDermott Bridge	San Joaquin	W F McDermott
Napa	Napa	E B Eaton
Nevada	Nevada	R A Davidge
Newton	El Dorado	W Fisher
Nicolaus	Sutter	F A Russell
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Rough and Ready	Nevada	J T Little
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Fancy Dyeing and Scouring Establishment, Jackson and Co, 5th st bet J and K.
Gustavus Byrider, Taylor 3rd st bet J and K.
Beals New National Daguerrean Gallery, 87 J st, bet 3d & 4th J, north-west corner.
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J R Tolles, importer of varieties, 242 J street.
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Cartos, hairdresser, K street, corner 4th.
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G W Watson, Daguerreotypes, 70 J street.
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L Keller, furniture and bedding, 170 J street.
Cloutman, plain and ornamental sign painting, 4th street
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Johnson & Little, cabinet and turning shop, south side of K bet 3d and 4th st
Roller & Co, Empire Markets, 22 K street
C Rare, lock and bell hanger, 6th st, bet J and K
Marshall & Nye, carriage, wagon and plow maker, J st
Peter Bohl, Empire Bakery, J st, bet th and 11th
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Rev. A. F. WHITE, A. M., Superintendent of the Department for Young Ladies.
Mrs. LEDA G. BUCKNAM, Principal Teacher in the Department for Young Ladies.
Mrs. HELEN MARIA HANDCOCK, Teacher of Music.
Mrs. DURANT has the superintendence of the Family Department for young men, and Mrs. WHITE of that for young ladies.

THE Academic year of this institution is divided into two terms of five months each. The Summer term commences on the 28th of May, and will close on the 31st of October. The Fall vacation will continue four weeks.

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After each examination there will be a public rehearsal at which the mode of teaching and the general proficiency of the pupils will be exhibited.

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WOULD call the attention of purchasers to his stock, consisting of every variety of Parlor and House Decoratings of every description.
Silk and Worsted Damasks; Cotton and Worsted do; Cornices, Gimps, Fringes, Buff and White Linen for Shades; Painted Shades, &c.
—ALSO—
A large assortment of Gold, Velvet, Satin, and Common HOUSE PAPERS, from 12 1-2 cents to $5 per Roll, with Borders to match.
Oil loths, Carpets, Druggetts, Mattings, &c.
Furniture Recovered and Varnished.
UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind done at the shortest notice.
Goods sold and work done on the most reasonable terms.
All in want of such Goods please call and be satisfied that I conduct my business with honesty of purpose and dispatch so as to merit the confidence of the public.
WM. M. HIXON, No. 172 Clay street, few doors above Montgomery street.
San Francisco, July 17, 1855. 7m

WARRENTED GENUINE.
THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
For Communion and Medicinal Purposes,
Sold by BUCKELEW & CO.,
206½ Clay street. south side Plaza.

AVERY & COGSWELL,
Corner of Sacramento and Davis Streets
San Francisco.
Importers and Dealers in Stoves, Ships' Cabooses, Ranges and Kitchen Fixtures generally, also Manufacturers of the celebrated Mississippi Cooking stoves, for Steamships and Hotels, Tin Iron and Copper wares.
Jobbing at sight. Terms Cash. feb14-3m

G. & W. SNOOK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares
—ALSO—
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantles, Lead Pipe Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tin Ware, And Cooking Utensils of all Kinds,
As they keep none but the best of Workmen, and use the best materials, they are always willing to warrant their work.
☞ Repairing and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to.

TILSON, BROPHY & FRAZIER'S
PHILADELPHIA
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
CORNER OF SECOND AND C STREETS,
MARYSVILLE.
☞ OPEN ALL NIGHT. ☜
THE undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of Mrs. E. Woodward, in the Philadelphia House, will continue it under the above name. The building is thoroughly fire-proof and is one of the largest and best ventilated Hotels in the city. It has been fitted up with great care and at heavy expense, and may fairly take rank among the most commodious and well appointed Hotels in Marysville. The Proprietors believing that a thorough and well kept Temperance Hotel was called for in this city, have determined to supply this want. They have spared no pains to make this house equal, in all its appointments, to any house in the city, and the liberal patronage which has ever been extended to it, encourages them in the belief that they can afford better accommodations than can be procured at any other Hotel in California at the same rate of charge. The rooms and bedding are not inferior to the first class hotels, which they claim this to be in everything except in prices.
Rooms kept for the accommodation of Families expressly.
Stages leave this House every morning for every part of the mines.
An Express wagon will be in waiting to convey Baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.
TERMS.
Meals (each) 50 cts. Lodging per night 50 cts.
Nov 23-tf DR. TILSON & CO.

DR. N. THURSTON,
AND
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D
Have taken room No 9 at
AMORY HALL,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California.

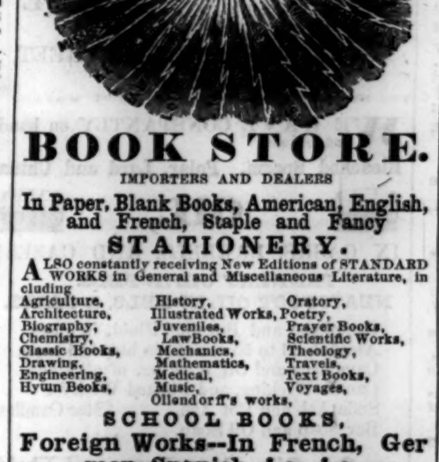
CHEAP WINDOW-SHADES,
FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS, &C.
INVOICES NOW OPENING.
1000 PAIRS FIGURED PAPER CURTAINS, AT one dollar per pair, with a large lot of Landscape Shades, Boquet Centres, and Vases.
Also, a large invoice of new and beautiful styles Fire-Board Patterns, among which are views of the Capitol at Washington, New York Post Office, Boston, Bunker Hill, etc.. etc., with an endless variety of rich Fancy Patterns, Flower Vases, and Boquets, in Gold and Velvet.
Also, Paper Hangings and Borders suitable for Parlors, Saloons, and Private Houses, of every style and variety For sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by
G. W. CLARK.
je29-tf No 131 Clay street, south side.

SELLING OFF
BELOW NEW YORK PRICES, FOR SIXTY DAYS, AT
FRANK BAKER'S.
$175,000 IN CARPETS.
PAPER HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED, the Largest and Best and most beautiful assortment of CARPETS ever offered for sale in this country, and will be sold at New York Prices—and NO HUMBUG!

8,000 yards Velvet Carpets	$1,12½	to	$2,25
14,000 yards Brussels Carpet	1,00	to	1,87
80,000 yards super Ingrain Carpet	,50	to	1,25
10,000 yards Three-Ply Carpet	1,50	to	1,75
75,000 yards Oil Cloth	,45	to	1,37
18,000 yards Curtain Damask	,37	to	2,62
2,000 pairs Muslin and Lace Curtains	2,00	to	20,00
10,000 pairs Window Shades	1,50	to	10,00
00,000 rolls Paper Hangings	,8	to	45

Buff and White Holland, for Window Shades:
Gimps, Tassels, Loops, and every article in the way of Furnishing.
☞ Call and examine our Stock, and save 25 per cent. in buying. FRANK BAKER.
jly6 110 and 112 Clay street, below Sansome.

ALLEN & SPI-ER,



BOOK STORE.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
In Paper, Blank Books, American, English, and French, Staple and Fancy STATIONERY.
ALSO constantly receiving New Editions of STANDARD WORKS in General and Miscellaneous Literature, in cluding
Agriculture, History, Oratory,
Architecture, Illustrated Works, Poetry,
Biography, Juveniles, Prayer Books,
Chemistry, Law Books, Scientific Works,
Classic Books, Mechanics, Theology,
Drawing, Mathematics, Travels,
Engineering, Medical, Text Books,
Hyun Books, Music, Voyages,
Ollendorff's works,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Foreign Works--In French, German, Spanish, &c., &c.
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS,
From various Publishers comprising LIBRARY and TEXT HYMN, TUNE, and GIFT BOOKS,
MAPS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
☞ Orders for the above promptly attended to on reasonable terms. ALLEN & SPI-ER,
148 Clay street, first stone building below Montgomery st.
au31-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PROCLAMATION,
NOT
BY THE MAYOR.
As different kinds of Goods have been scarce of late particulary in our line, we wish to inform our numerous friends and patrons, we have received on the last Steamers, The LARGEST STOCK of Ladies' Gents' Misses and Children's,
BOOTS & SHOES
ever opened at one time in this country.
We solicit a call from all to examine our MAMMOTH STOCK before purchasing elsewhere. New designs of every Style and Quality imported, and of our own manufacture which we are offering at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HOLCOLMBE & DOLE.
Corner Clay and Kearny, opposite the Plaza.
Pioneer Store, 73 Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery. H. & D.

REMOVAL.
BUCKELEW & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO 206 CLAY street, Plaza, where they have opened a large assortment of New and Select Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Crushed Sugar,	Fine Green Tea,	Farina, Tapioca,
Granulated do,	Fine Black do,	Pearl Sago.
Powdered do,	Rio Coffee.	Sal-Soda,
Loaf do,	Java do,	Cream Tartar,
Batavia do,	Costa Rica do,	Sup. Carp. Soda,
China do,	Manilla do,	Macaroni,
N. Orleans do,	Fresh ground do,	Vermacella,
Pingfa do,	Goshen butter,	Saleratus, salt,
S. Island do,	Oregon do,	Reeve's Oysters,
E. B. Syrup	Fresh do,	Piper's do,
Stewart's do,	N. Y. Cheese,	Dayton's do,
N. Orleans do,	California do,	Clams, Lobsters,
S. Island do,	Pearl starch,	Pie Fruits,
White Beans,	Fresh Eggs,	Jams and Jellies,
California do,	Maine do,	Chocolate,
Chili do,	Sperm Candles,	Chocolate Paste,
Salt Pork,	Adam do,	French Mustard,
Mackeral,	California Brooms,	English do,
Smoked Beef,	Tomato Catsup,	California do,
Lard in kegs,	Walnut do,	Raisins, Figs,
do in tins,	Mushroom do,	Pepper, Ginger,
Haxall Flour,	White W. Vinegar,	Mace, Spices,
Suffolk Mills do,	Cider do,	Tubs, Buckets,
Domestic do,	Split Peas,	Soft and hard soap
Rye do,	Olive Oil,	Olives, Prunes,
Graham do,	Carolina Rice,	Cherries, peaches,
Wheat Grits,	Corn Starch,	Lamp Oil,
Fine Hominy,	Rice Flour,	Campheme,
Coarse do,	Dried Apples.	Dried Peaches,
Citron, Currants,	Dried Whortleberries,	Ass'd Essences
Lemon Syrup,	Bird Seed,	Cuttle Fish,
Raspberry do,	Potatoes, Onions,	Crackers,
Ginger Snaps,	Almonds,	Walnuts,

These Goods are offered in large or small quantities, at reduced prices, the quality guaranteed, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge.
M. S. BUCKELEW,
sept28- C. O. GERBERDING.

NEW STYLES FOR 1856
FISHER & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS AND LEADERS OF FASHION,
Corner Montgomery and Commercial streets,
HAVE RECEIVED PER "UNCLE SAM," the largest and most magnificent assortment of Gents' and Childrens'
Hats and Caps,
Ever displayed on the Pacific coast, among which may be found Gents' Opera Caps, Gents' Travelling Caps, Gents Office Caps, Gents' London Caps, Gents' Parisian Flurry Caps, Gents' Smoking Caps, Gents' U. S. Navy Caps, Gents Congress Caps, Gents' Paris Jocky Caps, Gents' West Point Caps, Gents' Promenade Caps, Gents' English Navy Caps, etc., etc.
Also, several new patterns
GENTS' BUSINESS HATS,
Also, a large assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDENS GOODS, among which are some of the richest and mo superb ever opened in this city.
☞ Ladies and Gentlemen, remember that these Good are found only at FISHER & CO'S,
feb22-3m Corner Montgomery and Commercia sts

JONES, WOOL & CO.
ORNAMENTERS AND GILDERS,
80 Montgomery street, near California,—San Francisco.
Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames,
Gilt, Ornamented, and Plain Cornices.
Importers of Mirrors, Looking Glass Plates, Rosewood Black Walnut and Gilt Mouldings.
OLD FRAMES RE-GILT.
aug3

EXPRESSES.

LANGTON'S
PIONEER
EXPRESS,
WE will dispatch a DAILY EXPRESS from our Offices in
SAN FRANCISCO,
No. 154, Corner Montgomery & Sacramento sts
SACRAMENTO,
In Hiller & Andrew's new building, corner of J and Third streets, adjoining Drexel, Sather & Church's Banking House.
MARYSVILLE,
Banking House of Wilkinson & Co., opposite the Plaza, on First street.
FOR THE FOLLOWING POINTS:
Nevada, Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, Orleans Flat Moore's Flat, Wolf Creek, Snow Point, German Bar Eureka South, Concord Bar, Scott's Flat, Kanaka Creek, Cherokee Corral, Eureka North, Monte Cristo, Craig's Flat French Corral, Forest City, Minnesota, Smith's Diggings Chipp's Diggings, City of Six, Greenville, Foster's Bar Camptonville, Galena Hill, Railroad Hill, Young's Gold Hill Oak Valley, San Juan, Sweetland's, Hess's Crossing, Plum Valley, Goodyear's Bar
AND DOWNIEVILLE.
☞ TREASURE, PACKAGES, and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivalled dispatch and security.
☞ GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house, with security.
Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied b faithful Messengers.
☞ NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.
☞ PURCHASES, of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, at ended to intelligently and with promptitude.
Exchange For Sale, in Sums to Suit, on
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall street, New York;
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia;
J. W. CLARK and CO., Boston;
E. W. CLARK and CO., St. Louis;
RIGGS and CO., Washington, D. C.
And payable at all the principal cities in the Atlantic States.
In consequence of the late financial disasters, and in order to protect buyers of Exchange on the East, an agreement has been entered into with RIGGS and CO., according to which, the remittances made on account of exchange drawn become a special fund for the payment thereof, as shown by the following extract of Messrs. Riggs and Co's letter dated New York, September 5, 1855.
"We note your remarks in relation to the manner of keeping your account, and that you wish us to regard the shipments of dust, and remittances, made by you, as designed exclusively to meet your drafts on us, as from time to time advised, and that they should not be applied to any other purpose whatever. This we fully understand, and it at all important to you to assure your customers, you may say hat we regard each shipment of Gold Dust made by you, as designed specifically to cover the drafts drawn against it by you."
And in order the more fully to protect buyers, arrangements have been made, that, in case of loss of treasure by any steamer, there will be no delay in the payment; drafts—so waiting for the adjustment of the loss by the insurance offices—but the drafts will be paid promptly at sight as usual, as if no disaster had occurred.
LANGTON & CO, Proprietors.

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,
RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond prings, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.
CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.
Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages &c. &c., received and forwarded.
Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express busines promptly attended to with despatch.
Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
KENNEDY & BELL
Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of San Francisco, that they have opened a new store
No. 140 Sacramento Street,
where housekeepers can always find a large stock of new and well selected Goods, such as
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain
CARPETINGS;
WINDOW SHADES
Of every description;
SHEET AND ROLL OIL CLOTHS
Of superior quality;
DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATTS, MATTING
Damask Table Covers, &c.
We are prepared to sell the above Goods at twenty p cent less than prices charged elsewhere.
KENNEDY & BELL,
Cheap Carpet Warehouse,
140 Sacramento st, first Carpet store above Montgome
dec14

St. Mary's Hall,
AT SONOMA.
REV. DR. VER MEHR AND WIFE......PRINCIPALS
THE WINTER SESSION.
BEGINS ON THE 1st NOVEMBER.
Terms per Session of Five Months:
Entrance fee payable only once $ 15 00
Board and Tuition 150 00
Washing, if done at the Institution 30 00
Mending, do do do 15 00
EXTRA CHARGES:
Music, with the use of Instrument $ 40 00
Drawing 20 00
Payments are to be made by half sessions of ten weeks in advance. It it unavoidable, in future, to adhere in all cases to this rule. Pupils will be entered at any time, and charged accordingly; but in ordinary cases, not for less than one session.
The instruction is *thorough*: because few, but *competent* teachers devote all their time and energy to the same end There is taught nothing but what is really and practically useful, and even this with due regard to the wants of each pupil. For further particulars, address
J. L. VER MEHR, S

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY
MARY AT INS, Principal.
Mademoiselle J. LAPFGEER, Teacher of Music.
A. DeLOLME, Teacher of French & Drawing
THE 4th year of this institution commenced July 23, 1855. This is one of the oldest Female Seminaries in California, and therefore well known. The object of the Principal and Teachers connected with this school, is to give their pupils a thorough education, in their respective studies, and fit them for usefulness.
The usual regulations in Female Seminaries are observed and a daily account of recitations and deportment is kept and sent monthly to the parents.
In the family it is the aim to cultivate those graces which end to make home the most attractive place on earth.

JAMES BAILEY,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, &c.
No. 116 J street,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing feb 16-t

BY R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water Street, New York.
THE Implements kept embrace a great variety of Plows made up expressly for the California and Oregon markets, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, Seed Sowers, Horse Powers, Grain Cradles, Threshing and Fanning Machines Mills, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Spades, Hoes Scythes, Rakes, Wagons, Wheels, Carts, Wheelbarrows Pumps, Road Scrapers, Axes, Chains, etc. These implement are mostly made up from NEW and HIGHLY IMPROVED pat terns, and are warranted to be of the best materials, and put together in the strongest manner, and of a superior finish.
HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.—A complete assortment of Hedge and Pruning Shears, Hatchets, Saws and Knives, Budding and Edging Knives, Bill Hooks, Lawn and Garden Rakes, Garden Engines, Syringes and Waterpots, Transplanting Trowels, Scoffiers, Hand Plows, Lawn Scythes, etc
Castings, Skeleton Plows, Harrow Teeth, and Iron Work of all kinds done to order in the cheapest and best manner Brick Machines, of the most approved patern.
Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Kettles and Cauldrons,
Wire Cloths and Sieves, of different kinds and sizes, kept constantly on hand.
Seeds for the Field and Garden—Such as Improved Winter and Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnip, Cabbage, Onion, Beet, Carrot, Parsnip, Clover, and Grass Seeds. These are warranted fresh and superior of their kind.
Fertilizers—Guano, Lime, Plaster of Paris, Bone Dust, Superphosphate of Lime.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Orders taken for these, and executed from a choice of the best Nurseries, Gardens, and Conservatories in the United States.
Agricultural Books—A general and varied assortment o these for sale.
A Catalogue of the above Implements, Seeds, etc., of 100 pages, handsomely illustrated with plates, will be forwarded by mail, when requested, post paid.
Subscriptions to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST received. Price, $1 per volume, a weekly quarto of 416 pages the best and cheapest work of the kind published in the United States. jy 21-tf

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If you want half bound Blank Books;
If you want Books bound in Sheep;
If you want Books bound in Imitation Russia;
If you want Books bound with Russian Bands;
If you want Books bound with full Russia—
Call on the
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Call or send to
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Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
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If you want Letter Paper;
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If you want anything to write on—
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If you want it by the Case;
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SPANISH BOOKS!
AT THE
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.
OLLENDORF'S METHOD OF LEARNING TO READ and Write Spanish, German, French and Italian.
Dictionaries of the above languages, of various sizes, from Velasquez's large Spanish and English, to the other extreme of Neuman & Barretti's small.
—ALSO—
A small invoice of Miscellaneous Spanish Books, lately received, interesting to all who can read them. At
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